Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

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FIRST ORDERS FOR ARMS GIVEN UNDER NEW LAW

Munitions Minister Emphasizes Three Points at Ceremony Held Monday

SPIRITUAL ELEMENT VITAL

Tojo Declares Iron Unity Is Foundation for Expansion Of Fighting Power

A thorough sense of responsibility, prompt and enterprising productive activity, importance of the time element as well as quality and volume, close cooperation with the supervising Government authorities and renovation of labor management with the company president taking command in person—such were the points emphasized by Prime Minister and concurrently Munitions Minister General Hideki Tojo in his speech at the ceremony of the initial delivery of munitions company designation orders held at the Prime Minister's official residence Monday.

Hoping that the munitions companies thus designated would renew their resolve to fulfil the great mission entrusted to them, Munitions Minister Tojo said:

"A phenomenal expansion of munitions production is the most urgent of the tasks before the nation today when the war situation is increasing in grim intensity. It is a matter for congratulation that the initial designation of munitions companies is held today under the Munitions Company Law recently promulgated and enforced.

Must Bolster Fighting Strength

"I need not reiterate the importance of a phenomenal bolstering of fighting strength in this unprecedented war on which our national destiny is staked. The Government is determined, with the cooperation of you gentlemen who are directly engaged in munitions production, to fulfil this urgent national need. To this end, it is necessary that measures be taken which will enable you to give full play to your ability. Herein lies the significance of the initial designation of munitions companies under the Munitions Company Law. I sincerely hope that you, in full appreciation of the significance of the measure, will bring your capacities into play in service to the State in these times of national crisis and thereby lay the foundation for ultimate victory.

"In the first place, I ask you to be imbued with a strong sense of responsibility. The success or failure of a work is decided not by the intelligence of the man doing it but, rather, by the degree of the sense of responsibility on his part, by the right efforts based on a strong sense of responsibility. I fully realize that, as is usual in war time, a great many difficulties lie ahead of you, but there are no difficulties that cannot be overcome by earnest efforts guided by a thorough sense of responsibility. Instances of this are found in reports by administrative inspectors. Provided you and those under you, instead of shirking responsibility, exert unstinted efforts with a thorough sense of duty, there can be not the slightest doubt that ultimate triumph will be won.

Stresses Enterprising Activity

"In the second place, I expect you to make prompt and enterprising activity. At no time has productivity on the home front been so inseparably related to fighting strength on the front line as at present. Along with quality and volume, the time element has become increasingly more important. This you all know. To send one more plane, one more ship to the front and that without the loss of one moment—such is the primary importance of production. It is to meet this important requirement that various new measures have been insituted under the Munitions Company Law. I should like you to bear these points specially in mind in your future productive activity.

"Thirdly, I wish to stress the necessity of close cooperation between you and the supervising Government authorities. While demanding the execution of munitions companies' duties and imposing regulations on the services of those in charge of production, the Government is paying due consideration to the matter of discipline in the services of officials supervising munitions companies. In addition to enforcing strictly the Wartime Civil Service Regulations, the Gov-

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Japanese in Sofia Unharmed by Raids; Legation Damaged

Due to the recent blind bombing of Sofia, the Japanese Legation there was slighly damaged, but otherwise all the staff members of the Legation and other Japanese residents in the city are safe, according to a report reaching the Foreign Office on Monday from Japanese Minister to Rumania Kiyoshi Tsutsui, according to Domei.

GOVERNMENT NAMES MAIN ARMS PLANTS

Promulgation of Munition Company Act Will Help Work of Vital Industries

The Munition Company Act which passed the 83rd extraordinary session of the Diet was promulgated on December 17 along with the Munition Company Act Enforcement Ordinance and the Munition Company Act Enforcement Regulations.

The Government forthwith began careful inquiries into the matter of designating the munition companies in accordance with the Act, with the Ministry of Munitions as the pivotal center. The munition companies to be initially designated were the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and 149 other concerns connected with the War, Navy, Munitions, and Transportation and Communication Ministries. Orders for the initial designation were delivered at the Prime Minister's official residence Monday. While the establishment of the Munition Ministry marks an epochal renovation in industrial administration, the enforcement of the Munition Company Act will clarify the nature of business enterprise and establish a system of responsibility for production in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Rapid and large scale production of aircraft and other arms has been assured by the new legislation.

In Article 1 of the Act it is provided that the munition industry should embrace not only ordinary military arms, aircraft, warships and merchant ships but also their parts, raw materials and all related industries. The first designation includes industries which are required to be expanded at the quickest possible tempo, namely aircraft, warships and merchant ships, to which have been added iron and steel, light metals, chemicals, machine tools and fuel, which are basic requirements for the munition industry as a whole. In selection of these industries for designation, close contact was maintained among the War, Navy, Munitions, and Transportation and Communication Ministries, so as to assure unity of policy. Strict discrimination was exercised without making the scope of selection unduly comprehensive. No particular regard was taken as to the scale or business proceeds so long as it was found that the company was engaged in an industry essential for the production of vital arms.

The 150 designated companies will choose, in accordance with Article 2 of the Munition Company Act, the persons responsible for production at the respective plants within two weeks after the designation in meetings of company directors. The names thus selected will be submitted to the Ministers in charge for their approval. It is expected that the present presidents of these companies will be chosen as the responsible persons.

Having made the initial designation, the Government has begun the selection of munition companies for its second designation. It is expected that in this second list there will be included quite a large number of organizations.

The 150 munition companies designated by the Government are made up as follows:

(1) 33 companies designated by the Ministers of Munitions, War and the Navy, including the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

(2) 10 companies designated by the Ministers of Munitions and War, including the Diesel Motor Industry Company.

(3) 7 companies designated by the Ministers of Munitions and the Navy, including Japan Steel Tubing.

(4) 30 companies designated by the Minister of Munitions, including the Nakajima Aircraft Works.

(5) 48 other companies designated by the Minister of Munitions, including the Japan Iron Works.

(6) 8 companies designated by

(Continued on Page 2)

ISSUES OF F.I.C. ARE DISCUSSED BY YOSHIZAWA

Ambassador Says Many Problems Settled Recently As Evidenced by Rice Pact

HERE FOR CONSULTATION

Hopes for Wholehearted Cooperation With Japan in Prosecution of War

The importance of French Indo-China to Japan as a strategic and supply base was stressed by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to Hanoi, in his interview held on Monday afternoon, with newspapermen assigned to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Ambassador Yoshizawa returned to Tokyo on January 15 for consultation with the home Government on various diplomatic matters under his charge. On his way back to Japan after one whole year of absence, Mr. Yoshizawa visited Shonan and Manila to study the existing circumstances there.

"French Indo-China," declared Ambassador Yoshizawa, "offered fairly satisfactory cooperation to Japan during last year for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, in line with her economic agreement and other arrangements with this country.

"Since December last year, however, French Indo-China's attitude has turned for the better as an agreement on rice delivery was concluded and a number of pending problems solved. As for the degree of collaboration she will possibly show us this year, I cannot predict at the moment. Since the spring of last year, I had held frequent conferences with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, and on some occasions, I had to assume a stiff attitude toward him in our negotiations. In some cases, we failed to arrive at a satisfactory understanding. I sincerely hope that we shall have fewer of such cases during this year."

"Obviously," Mr. Yoshizawa continued, "we desire that this French colony, as a member of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, will cooperate with Japan as much as she can in the prosecution of the current war.

"Our objective is the successful prosecution of this war and whatever difficulties may lie before us, we are determined to do our best to realize this aim. As an operational as well as commissary base, French Indo-China chiefly concerns the military authorities and we are resolved to cooperate with them as fully as possible. It was for this purpose that I have decided to stay at Saigon as a result of the reorganization of the Ambassadorial Office's machinery."

AMERICAN SOLDIER WANTS TO GO HOME

Does Not Know What He Is Fighting For

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—"The United States doughboy wants to go home, but there is hardly a thinking man who does not admit that it would be foolish to throw away all the battle experiences picked up by our veteran troops by sending them home to sit in garrisons," declared Will Lang, New York Times correspondent, in a recent editorial.

However, Lang said that an exchange of troops would give those at home an idea how the war is being fought.

"I've seen the American combat soldier fighting in Tunisia," he said, adding, "when hard pressed but skilfully led he is courageous, tough and resourceful. He is a damn good soldier, but when he is asked why he is fighting he usually has little to say. He does not know!"

"All the American soldier wants is to finish service and get home as soon as possible."

"The average 'Tommy' is resigned to see the war through," he added, "and the Russian soldier has certainly hung on as though he understood what defeat would mean. But the doughboy, all this fighting is only the distasteful prelude to returning home."

His Imperial Majesty Grants Luncheon To Six Returning Lieutenant-Generals

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to summon six Lieutenant-Generals recently returned from the front to the Imperial Palace on Monday and by way of an acknowledgment of the services rendered by them commanded them to have luncheon with Him.

The honored officers were Lieutenant-Generals Ichiro Shichida, Eiryo Obata, Masao Maruyama, Hikosaburo Hata, Jun Nakayama, and Ken Koga.

His Imperial Majesty, in military uniform, appeared in the Homei Hall at noon.

His Imperial Highness General Prince Asaka and His Imperial Highness General Prince Higashikuni were present.

In addition to the six officers, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Kenji Doihara, Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, and the Imperial attendants, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor, had the honor of being present at the Imperial luncheon.

Following the function His Imperial Majesty was pleased to converse with the returned officers over tea in the Chigusa Hall.

All those honored left the Imperial Palace after 2 p.m., their hearts deeply moved by the special Imperial favors done them.

BRITISH NAVY FLIERS TRAINED IN AMERICA

One-Third of Fleet Air Arm Affected, Admiralty Delegation Reveals

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—Further revealing Britain's utmost dependency on the United States in her war effort a British Admiralty delegation in Washington today disclosed that one-third of the British fleet air arm men were being trained and equipped in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

Captain Caspar John, British air attache, emphasized that the British naval flyers were being trained in the United States for operations in the Atlantic and Pacific.

John said that considerable quantities of United States navy type carrier planes had been assigned under the Lend-Lease act to the British navy and that training in the United States would facilitate operations later when the men report for duty in the fleet air arm.

Informed circles in Washington interpreted the British discussion of their fleet air arm program as possibly designed to warn the Japanese Navy that they have not forgotten the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse and the other blows British prestige suffered in the opening stages of the Pacific war.

Invasion Rumors Revived

Special

LISBON, January 16.—The official British announcement of the arrival of General Dwight Eisenhower in order to take his post as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis invasion forces has started a fresh wave of rumors that the stage is now set for the greatest massed overwater attack in the history of warfare, London reports received here indicate.

The announcement also revealed the formal establishment of Eisenhower's headquarters under the new name, "Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces."

Reports said that the final planning of an invasion was now expected to "swing into high gear" with Eisenhower's high staff officers already having arrived several weeks and working on "broad blueprints" for an invasion which reportedly were laid down some time ago.

TAIWAN, C. CHINA LINKED

Wireless Telephone Service Officially Opened

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 15.—The wireless telephone system linking Taiwan and Central China has been successfully completed and was officially opend today.

The new service will be available for use in Taihoku, Keelung, Takao, and Taichu in Taiwan, and in Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Wusih and Hangchow in Central China.

Communication services will be open for two hours in the morning from eight, and two hours in the afternoon from four, at the rate of ¥9 per call.

For each minute over the stipulated time allowed for each call, an additional ¥3 will be charged. Double rates will be charged in case of urgent calls.

London Sounds Raid Alarm

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—With the approach of dusk today, the air raid alarm was sounded in London, according to reports from the British capital.

GERMANS PREPARED TO REPEL INVADERS

Ablest Reich Army Commanders In Charge of Forces in Occupied Territory

Domei

BERLIN, January 16.—With some of Germany's ablest army commanders in charge of the forces in the occupied territory of Western Europe, the Wehrmacht is in an advantageous position to smash any enemy attempt to invade that area.

The German newspapers came out on January 14 with a photograph of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring and revealed for the first time that he is now actively engaged as Commander-in-Chief of the Reich forces in Southwestern Europe.

Field Marshal Kesselring was made Commander in Southern Italy at the time the Reich forces began advancing into the Italian mainland after the act of betrayal committed by Pietro Badoglio, and it was his responsibility to arrest the further advance of the anti-Axis forces.

For the post of Commander in North Italy Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, lately restored to health, was chosen.

Afterwards Marshal Rommel made an inspection of the fortresses that protects Europe from the anti-Axis countries. After November last he was touring Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France.

The command of all the Reich forces on the Italian front fell into the capable hands of Field Marshal Kesselring after he had successfully performed the task of stopping the further advance of the anti-Axis forces in Southern Italy. It is on his shoulders that the heavy responsibility rests of insuring that the long line of coast that extends from Northern Italy to France looking on the Mediterranean will be absolutely safe from the enemy.

With Marshal Kesselring in command in Southwestern Europe, Field Marshal Baron von Weichs in the Balkans, and Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt along the Atlantic coast of Europe, the Reich forces now are in a position to make short work of frustrating any attempt at an invasion of Europe on the part of the anti-Axis forces. The presence of the Reich's ablest Marshals in command in occupied territories in Europe, with another equally famous soldier in Marshal Rommel available for service as commander of the raiding units, means much in the face of the fact that the anti-Axis countries are bidding time to realize the project of opening the second front.

The Reich air force has recently been strengthened to a considerable degree. This is an additional factor in the possible realization of the German object of dealing a blow to the anti-Axis countries that would teach them how futile it would be for them to continue to be in active resistance against the Reich.

Indian Defense Confab Held

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 15.—The Indian National Defense Conference was held today at New Delhi, according to reports from that city. At the meeting Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southeast Asia, explained some points regarding the planned counter-offensive against Japan.

Seymour Back in Chungking

Domei

CANTON, January 16.—British Ambassador to Chungking Sir Horace James Seymour yesterday returned to his post following a visit to Britain, the Associated Press reports from Chungking.

ARMY AIRMEN DOWN 11 CRAFT IN NEW GUINEA

Navy Air Forces Blast Enemy Airfield at Cape Torokina, Bougainville

SMASH RUNWAYS, HANGARS

Ground Units Active Against Raiders at Ballale; Wotje Attackers Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 16.—Close on the heels of the victories achieved on Saturday by the Imperial Army Air Units in shooting down many planes above an enemy airfield in New Guinea, 11 more planes of the foe were destroyed today in furious air combats.

At 9 a.m. today an enemy air formation comprising 19 P-40's and one B-24 came attacking our base at Gumbi. About the same time another enemy squadron comprising 12 P-38's and six B-25's came attacking our base near Madang. In the violent air duels that followed, the Imperial Air Units shot down one B-24, four P-25's (two unconfirmed), three P-38's and three P-40's, making 11 in all with two not confirmed. From these battles nine planes of the Imperial Air Units have not yet returned.

Cape Torokina Bombed

Domei

RABAUL, January 17.—Japanese Navy Air Units raided the enemy airfields on Cape Torokina in Bougainville Island twice at dawn on January 15 and blasted the runways and hangars. Our damage was one plane not yet returned.

Ballale Raider Downed

Domei

RABAUL, January 17.—Two medium-sized enemy bombers came attacking Ballale Island, east of Bougainville, on the afternoon of January 15 but one of them was shot down by the Japanese ground force there which subjected the planes to terrific anti-aircraft gunfire.

Wotje Raiders Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, January 17.—Three North American B-25's came attacking Wotje Island in the Marshall Group at dawn on January 15 and attempted machine-gunning from a low altitude, but were repulsed by our land units. One of the enemy machines was damaged seriously. No damage was suffered on the Japanese side.

FILIPINO ORATORS TO VIE FOR PRESIDENT'S PRIZE

Delegates From 7 Universities Competing at Metropolitan Theater on January 23

Domei

MANILA, January 16.—President Jose P. Laurel's gold medal award will be at stake in the annual oratorical contest sponsored by the Camla Cultural Management at the Metropolitan Theater on January 23.

It is understood that the second and third prizes were donated by Jorge B. Vargas, Ambassador to Japan, and Mayor Leon Guinto of Manila, respectively.

The competing orators will represent seven universities; namely, the National University, University of the Philippines, University of Manila, University of Santo Tomas, Far Eastern University, Adamson University and Atene de Manila.

MALAI VOLUNTEER CORPS

Inaugural Ceremony of New Organization Held on Sunday

Domei

SHONAN, January 17.—The first volunteer corps of Malai has been organized with an undesignated number of volunteers selected from among native youths. The inaugural ceremony was held at Bintan Island on Sunday morning in the presence of the commander of an X X Unit.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of Vice-Ministers was held at the Prime Minister's official residence Monday. After discussing various problems the meeting was adjourned.

His Imperial Majesty Presents Decoration To Bulgarian Minister

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to present Peyeff Yanco, Bulgarian Minister to Japan, with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure under date of January 15, it was learned Monday.

U.S. LIBERTY SHIPS SAID UNFIT FOR SEA

U.S. Maritime Commission Chairman Says They Are Only Fit for Scrap Heap

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—The American Liberty-type ships have been pronounced "worthless as ocean-going vessels" by experts, according to information received here.

The performance of Liberty ships had been criticized before this but recently the American shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser, who played a big part in the designing of the Liberty type of war freighters, was told by experts in a report when the first of these ships was launched at one of his dockyards that it was useless for deep sea transport. Thus Britain may be considered to have drawn a blank in purchasing as many as 150 of these ships.

Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, has gone so far as to say that Liberty ships are only good for the scrap heap.

At first it was the boast of the Liberty designers that these ships could be built within a week but the results of such hasty construction were "coffins," the appropriate name adopted by members of the unfortunate crew. As it was found essential to improve their performance, the period of construction has had to be lengthened. The authorities are understood to be intending to abandon the Liberty design in favor of the Victory type but about the only improvement on Liberties is that Victories can run four knots faster. Moreover, each Victory ship requires 80 to 90 days to build, which is far from satisfactory. Thus all the hullabaloo regarding the technical excellence of American shipbuilding has been exposed for what it is.

RUBBER PROJECT IN AMAZON FAILS

Labor, Transportation Lack Impedes Progress

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—The shortage of manpower, problems of food, equipment and supply and scarcity of transportation facilities make it difficult if not impossible for large-scale expansion which would be needed to make the Amazon a major producer of the world's rubber supply, a recent issue of the New York Times reaching here revealed, reflecting the serious problems which the United States is forced to face in the future.

Another problem is the high cost of rubber which is at present being produced in the Amazon Valley. Official sources in Rio de Janeiro not connected with the rubber program revealed the cost of rubber to be at and $50 per pound.

Meanwhile, an official of the Ford Company, which operates plantations at Fortilandia and Belterra on the Tapajos River, said that every pound of rubber in excess of normal production or the amount Brazil would produce of her own accord without stimulation from the rubber development program would cost the United States $500 per pound.

U.S. Rail Dispute Settled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—The uncompromising attitude of the three Railway Brotherhoods which had persistently defied conclusive settlement of the United States railway disputes was finally eased and the wage-increase of 19 cents an hour presented by President Roosevelt was agreed upon, according to a Washington dispatch. With this final settlement, the railways taken over by the government are expected to be returned to respective companies, it was added.

POLITICS SEEN AS FOE MOTIVE OF RABAUL RAID

Enemy Has Face to Save Having Boasted Would Take Place by Christmas

HEAVIER LOSSES AHEAD

What Future Holds for Yanks Already Shown by Furious Fighting Now Going On

By KYOZO MORI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AN X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 15.—The American aim in their desperate counter-offensive on Rabaul, one of our important bases in the South Pacific, is clearly political. Their strategy is to reduce Rabaul and then to present a dagger at the inner circle of our South Seas defense.

At one time the enemy forces seemed to be making straight northwestward across the Solomons channel and at another time they were endeavoring to cross the Dampier Straits from the eastern tip of New Guinea. Thus the point of emphasis of the enemy offensive has shifted from time to time but their one principal aim has been to capture Rabaul. Having gained a foothold on the western part of New Britain, the Americans are now watching for a chance to spring at northern New Ireland and to take Rabaul in a flanking movement.

Face to Save

From the point of view of general strategy, the enemy apparently is considering it sufficient to place Rabaul completely under his air-power and to paralyze Rabaul as our air, sea and transport base, even if he cannot actually occupy the island. Politically, however, that does seem to be sufficient. The Americans have their face to save, having boasted last year that they would capture the place by Christmas. Their war leaders will find their prestige fallen to the ground before their people and before the rest of the world if the Stars and Stripes do not wave in the breeze over that beautiful horse-shoe-shaped harbor flanked by volcanoes. If they fail in this, the very foundations of their national existence, their sense of racial superiority and confidence in the power of matter, would be shaken.

On the other hand, the fighting now going on in all its fury and grimness has shown them that in order to achieve this objective of theirs much American blood must be spilt. Even if their strategic objective could be achieved, they would have to walk over a jungle of corpses in order to cover their political requirement. Even if, moreover, the Yanks succeeded in this, they will merely have reached the outer fringe of our defense line. The road to Tokyo and the way back to Manila which the United States has publicly claimed before the world will only have begun there. So long as politics is dictating strategy in America, as it has been demonstrated to be since the commencement of the Solomons campaign, what the American warmongers expect of the Rabaul campaign must be something much more than strategic results. It is here that the desperate frame of their minds and their inordinate greed lie, to their ultimate undoing.

The line from Hawaii to New Caledonia by way of Samoa and the Fiji Islands is the supply artery for the enemy. It is also a convenient island hopping route for him.

From New Caledonia there are two island-to-island routes, one leading to New Britain via the New Hebrides and the Solomons, and the other to the Marshalls via the Ellis and Gilbert Groups.

Supply Routes Exposed

Now, even if the enemy has "bridges" of cruisers over these routes and "umbrellas" of patrol planes over them, still his supply routes will remain exposed to constant menace as long as Rabaul remains in Japanese hands. Moreover, with Rabaul in our hands, difficulties in the enemy's supplies by sea to the northern coast of New Guinea will continue indefinitely.

Unless the enemy can reduce Rabaul, all the sacrifices he has incurred in making thrusts into nameless islands even at domestic political risks will be wasted, and all the islands he has occupied will be nothing more than corner stones and will serve no other end than satisfying the Yankees' vainglory. Unfathom-

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MOTOR-BOATS LINK BASES WITH FRONT

Play Vital and Dangerous Role As Supply Vessels in South Pacific War Zones

By K. SAKATA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Because the current war is, in one sense, a desperate war of supply, the secret of victory definitely lies in the amount of tonnage available for the transportation of war materials. In this connection, the small motor-boats attached to the Imperial Naval Forces are at present playing a most important role in the prosecution of the decisive war now being fought in the South Pacific war zone.

Innumerable cases have come to light wherein these motor-boats have fought against the enemy air and naval forces with wonderful courage and efficiency in the waters north of Australia, in the Arafura Sea, as well as around New Guinea. The services of small vessels are indispensable in those waters since there are so many narrow waterways as well as shallow places full of sunken rocks and places close to the shore which are open only to small vessels.

Moreover, because such areas are usually under the vigilant watch of enemy aircraft, the value of small motor-boats as a means of transportation is greatly enhanced, for they can generally escape the eye of the enemy air forces. Furthermore, motor-boats, in respect to their size, have a big loading capacity. Another point to their advantage may be mentioned the fact that they do not require much fuel.

Attacked by Plane

Sometime ago one of these motor-boats bravely fought against a Consolidated B-24 which attacked it in Fakfak Port from a low altitude of 100 meters.

Two other motor-boats were recently attacked by a North American B-25 while cruising in XX waters. Concentrating their gunfire on the enemy plane, these tiny boats succeeded in bringing it down immediately.

Another motor-boat came across an enemy submarine off Banda Island. The enemy, making light of the defensive power of the tiny motor-boat, slowly approached it. Just as it was preparing to attack, however, it was taken aback by the accurate gunfire from the tiny motor-boat, and was forced to hastily submerge for safety.

These motor-boats, however, are not always fortunate enough to repulse the enemy attacks and reach their destinations safely. One of them was set afire by the gunfire from an enemy submarine. The brave crew members, however, finally got the fire under control and managed to arrive at their destination after some difficulty.

The captains and sailors of these motor-boats are daring combatants, as able and as efficient as the regular officers and sailors of the Imperial Navy. They are strongly resolved to convey their cargo to their destinations under any circumstances, for they know well how eagerly the brave men at the front are awaiting new supplies of ammunition, quinine and other medical supplies, as well as for letters from their families and friends at home. They are anxious to see the smiling faces of these soldiers who are always so overjoyed to see the arrival of these supply boats.

The captains of these motor-boats are generally veteran seamen. It is truly an impressive sight to see these aged captains so capably directing all hands on their ships.

The chief engineer of one motor-boat once told the correspondent that though he had heard of the death of his wife six months before, he had had no chance to visit his native place. Although his motherless little child was awaiting his return, he was determined to stay at his post in those far-off waters for the sake of his beloved motherland.

Willing to Die

Some of the younger sailors had been married for only a short time before they had been called out to fulfil their responsibilities. After learning through messages from their wives, of the birth of sons or daughters, they expressed their joy and willingness to meet death.

Little comfort await these brave seamen at their respective base ports. They must usually leave port again as soon as their boats are loaded with new cargo. They have no holidays, not even on New Year's Day.

"The hardest thing for us is to be attacked by the enemy when we have passengers on board," said one of the sailors who thus so aptly expressed the feeling of all these men who are so anxious to carry the Imperial troops to their destinations in safety.

These brave sailors, however, have their own means of enjoyment. On fine days, they frequently drop lines into the water and catch rare and delicious fish, which enable them to forget all troubles for the time being.

The one fervent wish these sailors entertain is that the home front might send more motor-boats to the South Pacific war zone. Though large steamers are the ties between the homeland and the front, the small motor-boats are the indispensable ties between the bases and the front line. Thanks to the strenuous efforts exercised by the people at home, a large number of wooden vessels, in addition to regular steamers, have already been sent to the South Pacific front.

Marriage Licenses Issued in Manila in 1943 Break 8 Years' Record as 7,628 Couples United

Domei

MANILA, January 14.—Reflecting the growing confidence in the economic outlook of the Philippine Republic, more marriages were solemnized here in 1943 than in any other year during the past eight years, according to statistics obtained from the Marriage License Department of the city government. A total of 7,628 marriage contracts were consummated last year against 5,322 for 1942 and 5,096 for 1941.

Statistics also revealed the following marriage figures: 1936, a total of 4,025 marriages solemnized; 1937, 4,747; 1938, 4,585; 1939, 4.853; and 1940, 4,972. In the year of 1943, an average of 635 marriages were performed monthly. The banner month of last year was May in which a total of 747 couples forsook their state of single blessedness. The month of June was a close second with a total of 718 marriages.

One of the principle factors contributing to the increased number of marriages in 1943 was attributed to the improved living conditions of the people. Twelve months after the outbreak of the war, people began to settle down and were going about their normal activities with greater zeal and enthusiasm owing to the various reforms affected under the new administration.

Politics Seen As Foe Motive Of Rabaul Raid

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able will be the strategical and political blows which such a catastrophe will deal the enemy.

Rabaul is the ultimate objective of America's island-hopping operations which she is carrying on with such hope and confidence. But the fact is inescapable that mobile forces without land bases but built up solely around aircraft carriers cannot remain close to their objective longer than three days, at the longest, because of the danger of sudden attacks.

America may enumerate the following points as factors favorable to herself:

1. It is only a short way by aircraft from Bougainville to Rabaul;
2. The calm sea between the two islands makes a theater of activity for high-speed torpedo boats built in increasing numbers since the early days of Roosevelt's Presidency for the second term;
3. The special transports built by adopting ideas derived from amphibious tanks and Japanese landing vessels are adapted for use in the water in this area which abound in sandy shores;
4. The native inhabitants in the course of many years of American enterprise and research have become attached to Americans;
5. Americans are used to weather observations in this area.

Fortress Impossible

Now, the greater the self-complacency of the American military leaders and the greater the people's expectations, the sharper will be the reaction of disappointment. Even the American war leaders must surely know that the best genius cannot build up an impregnable fortress in a remote corner of the southern seas.

When the enemy has finally come to realize that he cannot take Rabaul even by the strength of numbers, he will begin to ask himself what the enormous sacrifices paid have been for. Such awakening will grow into a cruel disillusion.

The enemy managed to thrust a wedge into New Britain Island. Keeping secret the fact that so many warships were sunk in the neighboring waters of New Britain on the one hand, the American Government authorities are making a vainglorious braggadocio on the other, declaring "Where is the Japanese Fleet?" They are bluffing that American planes have dropped tons and tons of bombs on the Japanese base. It is true they dropped them but most of them were jettisoned into the sea.

The bayonet charge is the final key to solve the warfare but the American forces shrink from the Japanese bayonet charge. When they see it disadvantageous for them to wage a frontal combat with Japanese Forces, they quickly retreat. Roosevelt is a man of grim tenacity. America's domestic politics have had a run of roundabout strategy since two years ago. This strategy is applied to the front. If Munda is too strongly defended for American forces to occupy, they advance to Rendova. If Kulambangra is heavily defended, they land on Vella Lavêlla. When Buin proved too strong, they landed on Torokina. Where will they land next, when they find Rabaul to be invulnerable?

Correction

In the first line of the text of the Imperial Headquarters' communique which appeared in the Monday morning edition of this paper, please insert the word "Air" after the word "Army" in the phrase "Imperial Army Unit."

First Orders For Arms Given Under New Law

(Continued From Page 1)

ernment will see to it that supervising officials work in such a way as to enable those in charge of production to fulfil their assignments. I sincerely hope that you, in full appreciation of the Government's intentions, perform your duties in close cooperation with the supervising Government officials.

Spiritual Element Fundamental

"Whether in the field of production or in military operations, the fundamental requisite lies in the spiritual element. Iron unity built up on strict discipline, a high morale and warm sympathy as between blood relations constitutes the very foundation for the expansion of fighting power. Accordingly, the question of labor management demands the most serious consideration. The utilization of materials and funds is important, but even more important is labor management. It is no exaggeration to say that the success of our efforts for productivity expansion depends solely on whether or not labor is well managed.

"I sincerely hope, therefore, that the Company presidents will take command in person in the treatment of workers, keeping the welfare of every one of them in mind and conduct labor management with warm sympathy so that their strength, especially their spiritual strength, may be consolidated and maximum efficiency in productive activity ensured."

FILIPINOS BUYING BONDS

Big Response Shows Public's Confidence in Government

Domei

MANILA, January 16.—The readiness of civic-spirited Filipinos to buy 100,000,000 pesos worth of bonds issued by the Government recently, was revealed by the enthusiasm shown by the banking institutions, insurance and security firms and other business entities, as well as private individuals.

Numerous queries and pledges to purchase bonds have been received by the authorities concerned, thus reflecting the public's confidence in the Government.

It is recalled that the amount of the bond issue was raised to 100,000,000 pesos from 60,000,000 pesos partly because of the enthusiasm shown and the willingness expressed by many business organizations to buy the bonds even while the bill was under consideration at the National Assembly last month.

Lt.-Gen. Miyamoto Dies

Veterinary Surgeon Lieutenant-General Sanshichiro Miyamoto died on December 30 at the age of 52. He went to North China in 1941 as head of the Army Veterinary Surgery Department. After overworking himself in establishing a brilliant record, he returned home and entered the Red Cross hospital in February last year. Latterly he had been attached to the headquarters of the Eastern Army.

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N.Y. TIMES SCORES WALLACE SPEECH

Apology for F.D.R.'s Labor Draft Proposal Seen in Talk To C.I.O. Body

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—American Vice-President Henry Wallace's speech to the political action committee of the Congress of Industrial Organization today in which he said that American President Franklin Roosevelt's sole aim was victory to the exclusion of everything else and that that action explained "many things which some of us have not been able to understand" was construed by the New York Times as an apology or explanation for Roosevelt's labor draft proposal and other recent actions which have not been to the liking of the C.I.O., according to a New York dispatch received here.

It is recalled that Phillip Murray, president of the C.I.O, lost no time last week in describing Roosevelt's labor draft as contrary to the principles of American democracy. Meanwhile, a report from Concord, New Hampshire, said that the Democratic leaders of the state had disclosed that New Hampshire's 12 delegates to the Democratic national convention this coming summer would cast an almost solid vote for a fourth term for Roosevelt. This development came to light as filings opened for delegates to the conventions of both major political parties. The Republicans said that they would vote for Wendell Willkie at the nominating convention.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILLS STUDIED BY P.I. ASSEMBLY

Two Tax Measures Are Passed By Committee on the Second Reading

Domei

MANILA, January 14.—Two tax bills, proposing and imposition of a percentage tax on commodities and the levying of a fixed as well as a percentage tax upon revenues from businesses and occupations, respectively, were passed at the second reading in the National Assembly this afternoon.

The second of the two tax bills also proposes the imposition of a fixed tax of 24 pesos on professionals, priests and Ministers of the Gospel, it is understood.

In explaining the proposed imposition of the fixed tax on priests as well as Ministers of the Gospel, Assemblyman Pio Duran, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, pointed out that such a provision merely aims to harmonize the present measure with the income tax bill previously approved by the Legislature, which does not exempt any individual from taxation.

He emphasized that the present Assembly, which is the first to beheld under the Republic of the Philippines, should lay a firm, equitable and just rule of taxation which may serve as a precedent for future law-making bodies of the country.

Both measures have been referred to the Committee on the Third Reading for final committee action before they are put to vote by the entire Assembly.

Deutsche Kunst Galerie

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Many Sections in U.S. Suffer From Malaria; Caused by Doughboys

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—Malaria brought back by United States soldiers from the battle fronts will become a serious problem if proper measures are not taken, declared Major Charles Manlove, Director of the laboratory at Baxter Hospital, Spokane, Washington, in his address delivered before the Medical Conference held in that city yesterday, according to a dispatch from Spokane. He explained that malaria now prevails in the area extending from the southern part of New York State to the Southern States, and also northward from California.

ARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN NANKING IS CONCLUDED

War Minister Yeh Speaks at Closing Session—Fetes Other Delegates

Domei

NANKING, January 16.—China's first National Armament Conference, bringing together 100 representatives of important military organs of the nation, adjourned yesterday after a three-day deliberation upon problems on China's armaments.

The subjects of discussion were on the improvement in armaments, standardization of the arms of China's armed forces, and the coordination of armament supply to military units.

War Minister General Yeh Peng spoke at the concluding session yesterday morning on "History and the Development of Arms."

In the evening, General Yeh, who was also Chairman of the conference, entertained the other delegates at a dinner party.

In addition to the War Minister, leading military figures who attended the session included General Pao Wan-yueh, Chief of the General Staff of the Military Commission, and Lieutenant-General Fu Shuang-ying, Deputy Director-General of the Military Advisory Board.

Schools for Eurasians Set

Domei

SURABAYA, January 15.—The Educational Section of the Surabaya Municipal Office has decided to reopen in April primary schools for the Eurasians in the city. It is understood that these schools will be incorporated in the Indonesian schools in order to enable the Eurasian youngsters to receive a uniform education.

Soviets, Iranians Confer

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—A Soviet-Iranian cultural meeting was held today at Teheran attended by Premier Ali Soheili, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires to Iran and others, the Tass News Agency reports from Teheran.

TAGALOG LANGUAGE VITAL FOR PHILIPPINE THEATER

Great Progress Being Made, Says Stage-Player Abordo In Radio Address

Domei

MANILA, January 16.—The development of the truly Filipino theater is progressing along with that of the national language, declared Mrs. Alice Feria Abordo, stage-player and young society matron, in a radio address last night.

She said that even while foreign plays like the French drama "Cyrano de Bergerac" are being adopted as local stage material, Tagalog has been consistently used as a medium in helping to bring classical drama to the people.

Justifying the adoption of foreign plays in the Philippine theaters, she emphasized that, however, the country's playwrights should go right ahead writing plays and bearing in mind that they have a great responsibility toward the moulding of the country's culture through the stage.

In referring to the nationalization of the Tagalog language, she said, "The theater, as well as universities, should be institutions in which the purity of the Tagalog language is filtered and from which theatergoers can absorb consciously or unconsciously its substance and beauty."

"A well-organized theater does not only represent the nation's culture, does not only dignify the nation's language, but also gives breadth to all walks of life, as it is a synthesis of all art," Mrs. Aborde concluded.

JAVA MOSLEMS GRATEFUL

Thank Army Administration for Backing Their Society

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 14.—At the first All-Indonesia Conference, held at Jogjakarta on January 9, the Mohammadijah Society, which is one of the largest Moslem bodies in Java, expressed formal gratitude for the Japanese Military Administration's official recognition of the society last year.

At the meeting, which was attended by the representatives of all the branches of the Society, President Ki Bagoes Hadikoesoemo made a detailed report on his recent tour of Japan.

Meanwhile, the Moslem Scholars' Association, at its rally held in Malan City yesterday, also adopted a resolution thanking the Military Administration for its official recognition and aid.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 16

The American air force in order to counter the depressing effect caused by the constant heavy losses of the American terror raiders during their attacks against the German population, again disclosed greatly exaggerated figures of German planes shot down during these attacks.

Thus they asserted, for instance, that during the terror raid against Schweinfurth on October 14, 104 German planes, on December 11 against Emden 138 German planes, and on January 11 against central Germany 152 German fighters had been shot down.

This would make a total of 394 German planes shot down during these attacks. The actual losses of the Luftwaffe, however, amount to 98 German machines altogether. Of these more than one-third of the crews were able to bail out in time and to save themselves.

Government Names Main Arms Plants

(Continued From Page 1)

the Ministers of War and the Navy, and Transportation and Communication, including the Hitachi Arms.

(7) 10 companies designated by the Minister of the Navy, and the Ministers of the Navy and Transportation and Communication including the Harima Dockyard.

(8) 4 companies designated by the Minister of Transportation and Communication, including the Japan Rolling Stock.

Waihai Governor Named

Domei

NANKING, January 16.—Hao Peng-chu has been appointed the first Governor of Waihai, newly established province, at a meeting of the Central Political Council of the National Government of China on January 13, it was officially announced.

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OJIYA CITIZENS STAGE MARCH THROUGH SNOW

Walk 15 Miles Braving Cold to Reflect on Hardships of Soldiers on Front

Reflecting on the severe hardships being endured by the soldiers on the fighting fronts, over 1,000 citizens of Ojiya in Niigata Prefecture rose with dawn Monday and marched through the snow in bold defiance of the bitter cold.

At 5 a.m., the citizens gathered at various shrines and commenced a 15-mile march through the snow. The women and girls carried full cooking equipment and presented a rare scene as they prepared meals out in the open where the snow measured over ten feet deep.

In the meantime, young school boys carried heavy loads of wood, charcoal, and rice in relay fashion over a hazardous route covering over 20 kilometers. These spectacular scenes of the battle against snow continued until dark.

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Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
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Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Keikichi Kataoka, Esq., Takajiro Nezu, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
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4.—Discounting of bills.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
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Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta (Sationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
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The Philippines
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VITAL WORLD ISSUES DISCUSSED BY PRESS

Anniversary of China's Participation in War Forms Editorial Subject

The international situation claimed the attention of the editorial columns of the Tokyo newspapers during the first twelve days of this year. The resolution to fight the Greater East Asia War until victory was also unanimously expressed. The anniversary on January 9 of China's participation in the war against the Anglo-Americans was hailed by the leading papers when various questions regarding the military situation both in Asia and Europe were analyzed.

In their New Year's editorial, the Asahi said: "With courageous officers and men on the front line and truly loyal men on the home front, both doing their utmost for the sake of their beloved country in utter disregard of their own needs or hardships, Japan need not fear any antagonism no matter how great his material strength may be."

The Mainichi declared on January 1: "Final victory in the current war is secure in the hands of the Imperial Forces and the people at home who are effectively supporting the fightig services. It is the duty of the Japanese nation to make this year, the 2604th year of the foundation of the Japanese Empire, the most glorious in her history."

The Yomiuri-Hochi wrote: "There are clear indications that the new year is destined to be the most trying year for the Japanese nation since the foundation of the Empire. The people must be ready to pay the biggest sacrifices ever known in the country's history for the construction of Greater East Asia." It is noticeable that the Yomiuri-Hochi issues a stern warning for the people of the nation to redouble their efforts for the cause of the State.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai emphasized the necessity of the Japanese people to strengthen their resolution to defeat the enemy this year, saying: "In view of the tense war situation, the Japanese people, in accordance with the spirit of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the Anglo-Americans, must deepen their faith in Japan's final victory." In the same way, the Tokyo Shimbun urged the nation to redouble their efforts toward victory, asserting: "At the beginning of the new year let us help to earn victory for our homeland by adjusting our mode of living to the conditions necessitated by the war which is now entering a decisive stage." The paper concluded "We are glad to report that the new year sees a consolidated Greater East-Asia. We must, however, do everything possible to exterminate the enemy forces which are making repeated counter-attacks."

In short, all Tokyo papers, in their New Year day's issue, expressed their unshaken resolve to defeat the enemy nations and their firm belief in Japan's final victory in the current war.

Must Redouble Efforts

Concerning the outlook of the war, the Asahi pointed out that the war was entering a decisive stage as the enemy nations were anxious to terminate the war as quickly as possible and that this anxiety and haste would be in Japan's favor. The Mainichi, commenting on the internal frictions existing in the Anglo-American nations, said: "But it is not the domestic problems of America and Britain that will cause their downfall. It is by means of our fighting forces that we can earn final victory in the current war by annihilating the enemy on the battlefront. The paper concluded by emphasizing that the people should redouble their efforts in preparation for a protracted war.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai attracted attention by stressing the importance of counteracting the enemy's thought warfare, saying: "We must be prepared against the spread of thought warfare by the enemy this year and we must win in this field also." In another editorial the same paper warned that the Americans were beginning to realize Japan's real strength. It said: "Now that our enemy is aware of Japan's might, we must do everything possible to increase that strength beyond the conception of the Anglo-American nations."

It is strange that although all the vernaculars are preparing the people for a prolonged war, the Anglo-Americans are doing their best to end the war as quickly as possible. The opinions expressed in these papers indicate the basic attitude of the Japanese people in conducting the current war.

Commenting upon the first anniversary of China's participation in the war, the Asahi said: "The first thing the National Government of China should do is to increase her fighting potentiality. We hope that her leaders will effect self-discipline. The best way to strengthen the National Government is to strengthen the Kuomintang."

In this connection, the Mainichi pointed out that, "Both the National and Japanese Governments, during the past one year, have been zealously engaged in preparations."

The paper urged that stronger efforts should be made by both Governments in the prosecution of the war.

The Tokyo Shimbun, after congratulating China on her progress, said: "Here also, we feel the fresh and vigorous breath of a rising Asiatic nation who is destined to become an axis of Greater East Asia."

No Independence Without Victory

Relating to Chinese participation in the war, the Yomiuri-Hochi wrote two editorials, one entitled "Basic Relations Between Japan and China," and the other, "The Urgent Duty of the National Government of China." After indicating the roles of Japan and China in the present war now that the two countries are bound together by the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and the Japan-China Alliance Pact, in the first editorial, the paper stressed: "There can be no settlement of Chinese questions, independence or autonomy of East Asiatic nations unless the Axis Powers win a decisive victory." In the second editorial, the paper said: "The first thing to be done by China, whose autonomy and independence depends on the outcome of the current war, is to increase her productive power and the National Government must pay special attention to the solution of the price problems and the question of her people's welfare." The paper concluded by urging the Japanese Government to extend all possible aid to the National Government of China in attaining these ends.

The Mainichi, in emphasizing the necessity for the immediate strengthening of the Kuomintang for the development of the National Government, said: "The war situation is rapidly becoming more tense so that the National Government of China must energetically strengthen herself. We hope that President Wang Ching-wei and other leading members of the Nanking Government will exert their efforts in this direction."

The Tokyo Shimbun pointed out the difficult position of Chiang Kai-shek, saying: "Chiang Kai-shek has been greatly influenced by Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, who praised Chiang as the 'George Washington' of China. Washington, however, merely cut a cherry tree in his father's garden. Chiang is killing his own people prior to destroying himself."

The Mainichi expressed satisfaction with the activities of the Provisional Government of Free India, saying: "The time has come at last when India may be freed from British slavery." The Asahi, commenting on the economic reconstruction of Burma, said: "It is highly satisfactory that the Burmese people, in spite of the relentless enemy air raids, are continuing with their work of reconstruction, as seen in the recent establishment of the National Bank of Burma."

The Tokyo Shimbun drew the attention of the public to the labor shortage afflicting Britain who is obliged to engage the services of Indian women in mines, asserting: "Britain is now obliged to engage Indian women for mines to replace operatives who are deserting on account of the insufficient supply of food. Although the British House of Commons took up this question, it is only because they realized that the facts would come to the attention of other nations sooner or later."

Must Assist Germany

With regard to the war in Europe, the Yomiuri-Hochi said: "The year 1944 will decide the issue in Europe. We must not forget that one of the most important things to be done to defeat the Anglo-Americans is to lighten the burden of Germany on the Eastern Front."

The Mainichi declared that the Anglo-Americans were using the Soviet Union to attain their ends. The paper said: "The formation of a regular second front may be realized in Europe sometime this year but it will end in disaster for the Anglo-Americans."

The Asahi revealed the weakness of the Anglo-Americans in their dealings with the Soviet Union saying: "The Soviets can carry on by themselves but the Anglo-Americans cannot do without Soviet support. What complicates matters is the fact that the Anglo-Americans not only fear Germany but the vigor of the Soviet Union."

Concerning the war in Europe, the Tokyo Shimbun wrote five editorials. The first said that although the Anglo-Americans were clamoring for a general offensive, they were hampered by domestic troubles. The second spoke of the peculiar relations affecting America, Britain and the Soviet Union, saying: "The aim of the Anglo-Americans is inconsistent with that of the Soviets, for they desire to see both Germany and the Soviet Union dethroned as leading powers in Europe." In the third the paper warned against banking too much on the hope of internal complications arising in the enemy countries. The fourth declared, "If the Anglo-Americans unduly hasten their attack in Europe, they will undoubtedly fall to the powerful German forces." The fifth explained the difficult position of Britain, saying: "Britain, who wishes to end the war as soon as possible, must act in concert with the Americans and the Soviets and encourage them in their offensives."

American issues claimed the attention of some of the papers. The Mainichi, for instance, commenting on the new Bolivian regime, said: "Latin America has not surrendered to the U.S." The Tokyo Shimbun wrote two editorials on the internal unrest in America. It declared that the Washington government were finding it hard to suppress the optimism which they themselves misguidedly created.

Ba Maw Immortalized

Sculptor Shiro Nakano was inspired to make a statue of Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Dr. Ba Maw immediately following the close of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. As Mr. Nakano has never seen the Burmese leader in person, he invited on Sunday two officials of the Burmese Embassy to inspect the plaster figure of the statue (shown above), and to offer advice so that the finished work would be true to life. The public will have the opportunity of viewing the statue at the Army Exhibition scheduled in March.

Six-Foot Statue of Prime Minister Ba Maw Being Made by Sculptor Nakano for Exhibit

A six-foot statue of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, will be one of the features at the Army Exhibition scheduled to be held here in March.

With the preliminary plaster figure for the proposed statue almost near completion under the skilful hands of Shiro Nakano of Tokiwa-machi, Urawa City, the sculptor on Sunday invited two officials of the Burmese Embassy to inspect the work.

When the Burmese visitors saw the plaster figure, they expressed deep admiration for Mr. Nakano's skill, and then they stayed with the sculptor for over two hours discussing the details of the work on the statue, which will be made either of wood or of stone.

In an interview with the press Mr. Nakano stated:

"I was inspired to make a statue of Prime Minister Ba Maw immediately after the close of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. I will depict him dressed in the native costume of his land.

"As I have never seen the Burmese leader, I experienced great difficulties in making the plaster figure, but as I have been given minute details on how to proceed, I can forge ahead with my work and the statue ought to be finished by the end of February.

LAUREL LEADING P.I. AS POWERFUL STATE

New Republic During 3 Months Of Establishment Makes Rapid Expansion

By JORGE TEODORO

Domei

MANILA, January 14.—The Philippine Republic is three months old today, but like a lusty infant mastering its first faltering steps, it successfully accomplished the initial work of organization and paved the way for a healthy and continuous growth of the new Government.

Under the able leadership of President Jose P. Laurel, the Philippines during the brief period since the proclamation of independence on November 14 of last year has been placed securely on a solid footing and has launched auspiciously upon its career as a sovereign nation.

The first step taken by the Republic shortly after its proclamation was the conclusion of an Alliance Pact with Japan in which the Philippines pledged economic and military aid to Japan to assure victory in the War of Greater East Asia. This Alliance once signed, the Philippines immediately entered into diplomatic negotiations with leading nations of the world which unhesitatingly granted recognition to the newly established sister country.

Highlighting the achievements of the Philippines was the participation in the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo in November of last year which led to the adoption of the historic Joint Declaration for settling concretely the basic war aims of the East Asiatic nations.

This was followed by the firm equitable and just rule of taxation which will serve as a precedent for future lawmaking bodies of the country.

Both measures have been referred to the committee for third reading for final committee action before they are put to vote by the entire Assembly.

DEFENSE BODY IS ACTIVE

Positive Move Set Here Stressing Mechanized Training

Positive activities have been launched by the Mechanized National Defense Society with the twofold object of diffusing mechanized defense mindedness on the home front and promoting military mechanical technique.

Training institutions will be opened shortly throughout the country, where conscript reserves for mechanized units, young men, school teachers, students and others will be given thoroughgoing training under the guidance of instructors to be selected from among reservists who have served in mechanized units.

The Mechanized National Defense Society was made a subsidiary organ of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in November last year in accordance with a Cabinet decision. General Jiro Minami has recently been appointed President in succession to General Toyohiko Yoshida.

ARMY MAKES APPOINTMENT

Lt.-Gen. Komamura Heads Technical Division of Aviation Headquarters

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Toshizo Komamura as Chief of the Technical Division of the Army Aviation Headquarters was announced by the War Ministry Monday.

Lieutenant-General Hatsuzo Taniguchi was also appointed Principal of the Technical School of the Army Aviation, according to the same announcement.

Other appointment revealed by the announcement was Lieutenant-General Toshio Nomi as Commander of the Taiwan Military Police, and Lieutenant-General Otsugoro Ishida as Principal of the Army Military Police School.

What About the Crew?

DR. NORIMOTO IINO
(Special to the Nippon Times)

An official statement from Washington says that the United States naval program for 1944 calls for more than 80,000 invasion craft of all types. This is a huge program, is it not? We can easily realize how costly it will be to the American people. For the realization of this program they will have to sacrifice a great deal more of their daily necessities so that the necessary money and labor may be obtained.

I am not saying that all this is impossible. With a stern determination and a stoical sacrifice on their part this program may be realized sometime in the future. However, here I must ask the question, "What about the crew?" Where do they expect to find the necessary crew for this enormous invasion fleet. This is really a fatal problem for America.

Since the outbreak of this war the manpower losses of the American army and navy have been tremendous. Those Anglo-American officers, sailors, troops and airmen who have died or become seriously wounded in the Pacific battles number about 400,000. In other words, the Anglo-American casualties have been more than two and a half times as great as those of the Japanese. While the American soldiers have 130 million people to draw from, back of the Japanese armed forces there are 1,000 million Asiatics.

The other day the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, General Marshall said something which gives me the true picture of the manpower situation in the United States. He said that the lack of manpower is a problem which does not exist in Japan but in the United States. For unlike America, Japan is not conscripting those boys' between 17 and 20 years of age.

We must realize that it takes a long time to train naval officers, sailors or airmen. Naval crew cannot be built in a day. In Japan we say that it takes 30 years to produce the captain of a battleship. Young, healthy, and eager men have to go through a long period of consecrated training and disciplining before they can man a warship adequately in actual fighting.

During a recent month, in the nine engagements in the Bougainville and Gilbert areas, the losses of the American navy were unusually great; 67 ships including five battleships, 15 aircraft carriers, 24 cruisers, nine destroyers, 13 transports, one warship of an unidentified class, were all sunk; 42 ships including two battleships, seven aircraft carriers, 21 cruisers, four destroyers, seven transports and one warship (probably a battleship) were severely damaged. These are colossal losses and they prove at least three things. First, the Japanese airmen who took part in these engagements were capable. Second, the anti-aircraft equipment of those lost and damaged warships was not good enough. Third, the American officers and men who manned those warships were not adequately trained. Already before these engagements during the previous battles of the Pacific area, the American navy had probably lost many of the well-trained officers and sailors.

It is true that the American naval authorities are better propagandists than the Japanese. While the Japanese Navy is silent about everything, the American navy noisily advertises its plans and schedules to the entire world. And yet there is at least one respect in which even the American navy is absolutely quiet. That is, it has never said that American young men are eager to become naval officers and sailors these days. This impressive silence reveals to me more eloquently than anything else that American young men do not want to enter the navy at the present. Probably wives, sweethearts and sisters in America do not desire to send them to the navy since these days it is more dangerous to be American naval men than anything else in the world.

Men Terribly Homesick

I understand that even well-trained officers and men become terribly homesick when they are away from home for some time. The worst thing with the Pacific so far as American service men are concerned is that it has no amusement. They think constantly of going back home. They listen avidly to the radio, but their favorate program is not American but hot jazz from Tokyo radio dedicated to U.S. soldiers. Jazz brings back nostalgic memories. And all the men want to get the war over so they can return home.

According to a report from Philadelphia, the rate of nervous disease is very high among English-speaking soldiers, as compared with other nationals. American youths, especially, are not trained to endure the horrors of modern war and the number of those American soldiers who suffer from nervous disease is increasing.

In view of all this I can see that the greatest weakness of the American navy is the terrible lack of well-trained and eager service men for its fleet. The huge invasion fleet which Washington is planning to build cannot be anything except a ghost fleet with no adequate crew aboard it.

Upon the contrary, the Japanese Navy is strongly supported by the whole Japanese people and other Asiatic as well. Today Japanese young men are more enthusiastic about their Navy than ever before. Really the pick of youth in Japan are eager to enter the Imperial Navy and become its officers, sailors or airmen. They are very anxious to enter the naval schools which are modelled on the best Western lines, but in spirit they are truly Japanese. Those who pass out of these schools are endowed with a body which can endure everything, a mind capable of tireless industry and a soul burning with an emotional fervor to do or die for their Fatherland.

This explains partly at least why the Japanese Navy is unique and the powerful American navy has suffered such tremendous losses. And as for the invasion fleet which Washington is dreaming about I should like to repeat the same inevitable questions: "What about the crew? Where do they expect to get the well-trained and eager service men to man such a fleet?"

SEND-OFF FOR VOLUNTEERS

Waseda Students Entering Barracks In Chosen, Taiwan Honored

A grand send-off assembly was held at the Okuma Hall of Waseda University on Monday at 11 a.m. for the students of the school who are to enter the army barracks in Chosen and Taiwan as special volunteer soldiers. The school staff and students numbering close to 800 participated.

Pensions, Award Board Set

Domei

HSINKING, January 17.—The establishment of the Pension and Decorations Board in the State Council has been announced by the Manchoukuo Government today for immediate enforcement.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

ing different dialects still survives in some measure, boys calling themselves "boku" and girls "watashi," etc., so that the words of women poets of old speaking in the same "manly" style are apt to sound rather "strong" even immodest. The fact is that they are not at all "strong" but that they are merely natural, "speaking their heart" in the natural language welling up within them, instead of uttering conventional sentiments in the conventional language as the latter-day court poets did. They only disdained to play at the ridiculous game of the "sturdy oak and clinging vine."

"Never mind, I could make a prince of a pauper or a pauper of a prince in one day, if I wanted to." Such words have the ring of a proud manly monarch, and yet they are attributed to one of the Empresses Regnant of Nara Period which elicited no great wonder or surprise at the time; and all critics agree that the handwriting of Empress Komyo, the Imperial spouse of the great Shomu Tenno, is "extremely masculine."

Modern Taoyame Examples

Such are among the better known examples of Masurao style among women of the ancient age, but if, on the other hand, you want good specimens of Taoyame style among men, you will find an abundance of them in any era or country noted for decadence. Looking for them in foreign countries, we remember that only a few years before the current war in Europe the late Premier of England, Chamberlain, caused a mild sensation on both sides of the Atlantic by using in Parliament the expression, "It is not nice to say—." Such feminine expressions as "Oh, I love to do it," which you never heard in the Victorian era except from women's lips have become quite common among the English-speaking men and boys in the past quarter of a century. So have grown correspondingly effeminate the manners and morals of men as witness the astonishing conduct of some members of British aristocracy or the wealthy caste in America

As to the baneful influence of Hollywood cinemadom on the everyday manners and language of Anglo-Saxon peoples it is but too well known. So preeminent has become the female influence in the United States that "America is the paradise of women" has fairly become a world proverb. To do them justice, however, it must be said that in the golden ages of English history, namely, of Elizabethan and Victorian, there was visible little of decadent Taoyame style. Elizabeth, by the way, is said to have "sworn like a fish-wife." Few will deny that the Victorial England, though ruled by a woman, was as masculine in spirit as the Edwardian and Georgian were feminine. Nor in the early days of the Puritan pioneers in American history was the decadent Taoyome style far from being conspicuous, though in those days women were more sincerely respected than they are today. No, Masurao has no more to do with the male sex exclusively than Taoyame with the female. The former is meant when the heart is truly modest, pure and strong, and the latter when it is not.

(To Be Continued)

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1944

Retrieving Intangibles

Admission comes now from the enemy camp that the days of Anglo-American domination of East Asia have definitely been brought to a close by the Japanese and that America and Britain might do well to imitate the Japanese step by giving independence to the nations which were hitherto Anglo-American colonies. Dealing with this idea the London Times recently declared that it would be "good propaganda" for the British to promise independence to Burma "after the Japanese have been thrown out" and for the United States to give "immediate recognition to a free government in exile" headed by Manuel Quezon, the absconding former President of the erstwhile Philippine Commonwealth.

The London Times apparently believes that this would be "good propaganda" in view of the whole-hearted cooperation extended by the peoples of Burma and the Philippines to Japan, by whose aid they have gained the independence which had been so long denied by their Anglo-American masters. In "giving" independence to these peoples whom they formerly oppressed so ruthlessly, independence which has now already been attained, the British and Americans hope to gain the same cooperation which the Burmese and Filipinos are now extending so gladly to the Japanese.

That is something, however, which the enemy can never hope to secure. Why should the peoples of East Asia, who for hundreds of years suffered under the humiliating discrimination, economic slavery, and savage exploitation meted out by swaggering, contemptuously-treating masters from America, Britain and the Netherlands, ever again desire to come under their domination, to be the lower part of a vicious system which holds that difference in the color of the skin is reason for discriminatory treatment, whose dominating peoples are reared from childhood with the belief that black hair, brown skin and dark eyes denote the servile class, that the better group of such persons are to be treated with condescension and the masses like abandoned mongrels? Only because of such an inherent feeling of superiority were the American, British and Dutch masters of colonies in East Asia able to ignore the needs of the peoples to whom the land rightly belonged, and suck out wealth with the same lack of feeling as a horde of parasitic ticks.

Gone today are such humiliating treatment, savage exploitation, ruthless slave-driving, treacherous condescension and merciless suppression, gone together with the American, British and Dutch vampires who were cleanly ejected by the Japanese Forces. Work today in these formerly oppressed countries goes on not for any overlord but for self and the attainment of an ideal. No longer is there the humiliating tag of "colony" attached to the names of these nations and no longer are their peoples "natives".

No longer is Burma a part of an empire. No longer can the Filipinos be referred to as "our little brown brothers" by the Americans. Both these peoples today are nations, free and rising, able to point to their native lands as really their own and not where they have to live with a beaten feeling and bring up their children with an inferiority complex.

Why then does the London Times believe that it would be "good propaganda" to "promise" to "give" independence to Burma and the Philippines, and why has the United States "abolished" extraterritoriality and unequal treaties in a meaningless pact with the Chungking regime? The answer is simple They know that they are beaten, that the days of Anglo-American domination in East Asia are over. They have seen Japan bring equality to all East Asia, have seen the East Asiatic peoples respond to fair treatment with enthusiatic cooperation, have felt the force with which what they call the "Far East" is developing, have found out that their days are over. Hence the London Times declaration, "Since we have to go, we might as well go gracefully and thereby retrieve as much as we can in intangibles if not otherwise from retreat".

American Pressure on Argentina

The recognition of Bolivia is not the only question upon which the United States has been venting her displeasure on Argentina. The intense pressure which the United States has been bringing to bear on Argentina recently all along the line is a typical manifestation of unprincipled American imperialism toward the one country in Latin America which refuses to submit tamely to North American domination. Upset by the Argentine Government's staunch adherence to its policy of neutrality, the United States is openly resorting to outright coercion and insidious slander in an attempt to compel the Ramirez Administration to fall in line with the other Latin American countries which have already succumbed to United States domination.

Some of the reprehensible, bulldozing measures applied by the United States against Argentina since last August range from vile incriminations to economic discriminations. On the one hand, the United States cancelled the issuance of export permits to American firms dealing with Argentina and followed this repressive measure with the freezing of Argentine assets in the United States. On the other hand, gibbering Walter Winchell, taking his cue from the United States Government, spread a mendacious report that Argentina had allowed the transfer to Germany of the members of the ill-fated Graf Spee who were being detained in Argentina. On another occasion, the Ramirez Administration was referred to as a "fascist regime" by the St. Louis Dispatch, while a Montevideo dispatch of the Overseas News, on November 9, unjustly charged that Argentina was plotting to foist a totalitarian government upon Uruguay. Another canard credited to the United Press alleged that the Argentine Government had ordered the dissolution of the Argentine University Students' Federation in order to suppress the democratic tendencies of the collegians.

In the face of these calumnies, the Argentine Government has maintained an admirable equanimity, inspired by the firm conviction that neutrality is the best guarantee of its independence. In this belief, it has taken every possible precaution to ensure the protection of its neutrality; in this faith, it has vigorously resisted the threats of the blustering Colossus of the North. For instance, on November 8, in retaliation for the freezing of Argentine funds, Finance Minister Cesar Ameghino announced that all species of the Argentine Government held in the United States in the form of bullion would be repatriated. Previously, the Argentine Government had recalled its Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Felipe A. Espil, as a protest against the various actions taken by the United States.

Fortified by an indomitable resolve of which her sister nations were sadly wanting, Argentina is apparently determined to remain the guidon-bearer of Latin American independence. And well might she doggedly resist the infringement of her sovereign rights, for there are ominous indications that the United States is plotting to blot out the independence of the South American nations permanently. For instance, in a report submitted by the Congressional military inspection party which made a tour of the United States military bases in Latin America, President Roosevelt was urged to conclude an agreement with Ecuador providing for the use of the Galapagos Islands as an American base even "after the war."

The broad implications of this Congressional recommendation cast a terrifying picture of the insatiableness of American imperialism. It is obvious that the United States is intending to station her garrisons in all the countries of South America even after the conclusion of the war and that, for the maintenance of these troops, the South Americans will be expected to pay the greater part of the costs. The whole territory stretching from the south of the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan will thus be converted into a gigantic United States colony. Its rich underground resources will be exploited for the enrichment of the northern imperialists; its economy will be subordinated to the greedy needs of the northern Colossus.

Fearless must be the heart of Argentina which has not been benumbed before the sight of this appalling spectacle. Stronger yet must be the determination of her people and her leaders who, alone in South America, have persistently opposed the vile extension of American imperialism into their country.

The unblemished neutrality of Argentina is assuring proof that the war-torn world has not yet been completely bereft of reason and sanity.

Asiatic Concord

East Asia's Ultimate Objective Is to Strive for Development of Resources for Benefit of Mankind

By HACHIRO ARITA
Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

Part II

There have been many cases of first-rate Powers of the world unwillingly yielding to unreasonable contentions and demands of other Powers simply on account of their economic weakness. In this respect, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are in very strong positions and their territories are well secured. The circumstances were radically different in the case of a country such as Japan, the area of which is restricted to 675,000 square kilometers. Frequently in the past its sense of security was menaced. As a matter of fact, it had to depend on foreign trade for the solution of its population and food problems and accordingly had to bend its strenous efforts in the expansion of trade by producing at the lowest possible cost goods of superior quality; but its merchandise was shut out of the world markets. Again, on the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, Japan was subjected to the threat of the so-called economic sanctions. Under such circumstances, and as long as the Anglo-American countries assumed unreasonable, selfish attitude, despite their rich and vast territories, it was not at all unnatural nor irrational nor unlawful for Japan, Manchoukuo, China and other East Asiatic regions to try to form a sphere for the close economic, as well as political, collaboration for realizing the ideal of coexistence and common prosperity.

Notwithstanding this, when Japan advocated the creation of a new order in East Asia, the Anglo-American Powers alleged that Japan was attempting to set up an economic bloc in East Asia for its monopolistic and selfish control. As for Japan, it has never intended to exclude the legitimate economic activities of Britain and the United States from East Asia; as a matter of fact, it believed it impossible to do so. Japan, prior to the outbreak of the present war in Greater East Asia, believed that even when a regional economic group consisting of East Asiatic countries was organized on the basis of close, reciprocal relations it would in no way cause a shrinkage of trade between that region and other parts of the world, but rather would serve to enhance international commerce.

In other words, the new order in East Asia as proposed by Japan was to form an economic unit through economic unity and cooperation among the countries within East Asia as one link of world economy. Japan, indeed, believed that such an economic unit in this part of the world would contribute to the healthy development of world economy as it grew stronger. Thus Japan lost no opportunity to explain the underlying principles of the proposed new order in East Asia, but the Anglo-American nations deliberately declined to appreciate its true character, for their minds were biased and blinded by the selfish motives of controlling vast resources in East Asia and Africa. The principle of free trade, however rational it may be, cannot rule out the fact that the nation controlling vast resources will win the race. Herein rests the necessity of organizing a regional economic bloc to a certain extent.

Factors for Failure Many

Factors responsible for the complete failure of the League of Nations are many; but one of the fundamental causes is found in the fact that the League, without giving due consideration to regional realities in different parts of the world, attempted to manage all the world affairs of minor and major importance alike from Geneva. The League of Nations primarily should have been a "League of the European Nations" instead of a world-wide organization. Its failure has read the lesson that a structure for world peace should be constructed on the joint foundations of different regional fabrics.

In the past, scores of large and small nations controlled international life, maintaining their independence on an equal footing. Although restricted by treaties and agreements, each of them enjoyed the freedom of integrity and was at liberty to enter into international contracts and arrangements even inimical to its neighbors, in most cases, under influences of major imperialistic Powers. This has been particularly conspicuous in the case of Europe. It is for this reason that a regional peace structure should be set up on the basis of regional interdependence and international goodwill before any world peace structure is conceived. A regional arrangement of this nature is necessary not only for political reasons, but for economic reasons, too. And herein can be perceived the inevitability of having certain spheres of common prosperity in the world.

As has often been pointed out by Japan, permanent peace of the world cannot be attained unless each nation is permitted to secure its proper position. The ideal underlying the founding of the Japanese Empire conforms to this moral order. Japan has all along recognized that people should enjoy the right to acquire their due place in the family of nations. It has never treated a nation as unworthy of cherishing legitimate aspirations for freedom and independence. Britain, America and the Netherlands, all have practised racial discrimination against subject peoples. The oppressed nations of Asia, therefore, being indignant at their self-appointed overlordship, have been exerting their utmost to regain their proper places in the family of nations.

Shortly after the outbreak of the current war in Greater East Asia, all the nations of this region rose as one unit to recapture their destined status. They found that the ideal of Japan harmonized with their long-cherished aspirations. Naturally, they became the willing collaborators of this country to create a Greater East Asia common prosperity region as a means to attain durable mutual salvation and renaissance of the region not merely for their own benefit, but for the good of the whole world. Upon such a moral basis, the evolution of a Greater East Asia region of co-existence and common prosperity is now taking place.

Old Order Now Untenable

The old order of the world based on capitalist-imperialism is no longer tenable. National structures and political and economic systems of all nations must undergo sweeping readjustments to create a new international and inter-racial life entirely divorced from capitalist-imperialism, but based on inter-regional, as well as intra-regional, dependence and international goodwill. By professing these sublime principles, the countries of Greater East Asia are desirous of maintaining internally closer liaison and cooperation among themselves in political, economic and cultural fields and externally good-neighborly understanding with other regions.

The holding of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations has made it more than obvious that the construction of a Greater East Asia is justified from the standpoint of assuring common existence, mutual prosperity and security and maintaining peace and stability of the region. The nations of Greater East Asia do not entertain selfish, isolationist and monopolistic ideas. They realize that any regional group of nations or races would not be able to attain a state of perfect self-sufficiency were it to retire behind the walls of isolationism and monopolistic economy. The groups that may be formed in various parts of the world must inevitably depend upon each other for certain categories of materials and, at the same time, there will be many kinds of goods which the different spheres could exchange to their mutual benefit and advantage.

The region of Greater East Asia, as soon as conditions permit, will cooperate freely and to the greatest possible extent with other parts of the world, while striving for the coordinated development of the vast resources within its boundaries for the ultimate purpose of yielding benefit to mankind. This objective is clearly set forth in the fifth point of the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. Japan, ever since the adoption of the progressive open door policy at the time of the Meiji Restoration, has consistently made endeavors to contribute to the progress of world civilization. It may thus be said that the fifth point of the joint declaration embodies this traditional policy of Japan.

The Anglo-American nations may have hoped to see the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations end in a fiasco and decry the significance of the Greater East Asia region of common prosperity; but they are quite powerless to alter an historic fact. They should accept without prejudice this solemn fact of history along with the determination of East Asiatic nations expressed at the assembly, which attitude is prerequisite to the establishment of a righteous peace in the world. The determination of the countries of East Asia expressed in the fifth point of the Joint Declaration that they "will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind" certainly forms what can be called the Magna Charta of the world.

(End)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Mabuchi's Ko-do (Ancient Way)

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Poetry is the mother-tongue of mankind, so the older it is the better. This is almost an axiom of modern literary criticism, and such indeed is the view of Kamo Mabuchi. He asserts that poetry of ancient Yamato province (Nara) is incomparably superior to that of Yamashiro province (Kyoto). Nobody indeed will object to this. But when he goes on to say that men of the former period were purer in heart and more moral in feeling and acts, he seems somewhat to mix poetry with politics, nature with culture. We know that city life, or life of civilization, is made possible by culture which is at time contradicted by, if not opposed to, the dictates of nature. Poetry, which is largely the offspring of nature, must suffer somewhat under the artificial influence of culture. But this is no evidence that men are always good in the garden of nature and that their quality must go down in proportion as they are advanced in culture. If so, civilization is a failure and progress itself suicidal, and our best salvation would be anarchy attainable only by nihilistic revolution.

We are not here to discuss the philosophical merits of Mabuchi's classicism: we must pay high respect to his opinion as it embodies the result of his lifetime's deep thinking and research, and also in some measure the ethical and political thought of his times, as we will learn later on. In it is found the key to his character and learning.

Causes of Decline

What is of high importance here is to note this fact, Mabuchi boldly assigns two definite causes to the deterioration of poetry as from the ancient times down. The first is the decay of strong, hardy, or masculine spirit, replaced by feeble effeminate spirit. The second is the obnoxious foreign influence i.e., of the continental philosophy and religion which are constitutionally unsuitable to Japan.

He contends that in the early divine age even the gentlest of women, when threatened with hostile attack, armed herself like a warrior and went forth to defend the realm, if necessary, with force, and that since her time through the untold ages down to the great period of Yamato in the eighth century, the successive monarchs of Japan, including women rulers, proved themselves possessors of a strong masculine character, but that since Nara period down this manly spirit of the race visibly declined till in Heian period, staged in Kyoto, it gave way to delicate effeminate spirit—not only in the manners and habits but in poetry also. In the former age women imitated men, in the latter men women. This stern masculinity is defined as "Masurao-buri" (literally, "stout-hearted-man's style"), while effeminacy as "Taoyame-buri" (literally, "hand weak-maidenly-style"). It would not be quite correct to characterize Masurao-buri as male and Taoyame-buri as female, though such associations are in some degree inevitable. It is a matter of innate vitality of soul or absence of it, rather than of different sexes: men may be weakly health and pusillanimous in heart while women may be strong in body and spirit.

'Masculine Women'

This dictum of Mabuchi about Masurao and Taoyame styles touches a fundamental law of human evolution which knows no age. It is exemplified in the histories of all countries, East and West. The first thing which strikes every fresh student of Manyoshu as most extraordinary is the fact that both men and women poets of this anthology are speaking the same vigorous language, venting strong heroic sentiments. Take these two examples:

"Set your heart at ease, my love. Am I not your spouse, ready to go through fire and water for you?"

"How my lover tonight will take up these chipped hands of mine and grieve!"

It will be impossible on the face of such words to tell whether they are the utterances of a man or woman unless it is explained that the former is the work of a young court lady whose lover was exiled for the "unlawful love" and the latter of a country lass, voicing her pity for the pity which her work-stained hands must excite in her well-born lover. In our days the medieval custom of men and women speak-

(Continued on Page 3)

Nanking's Power Enhanced

Japan's Intention to Relinquish Right of Stationing Troops in China Clarified in Alliance Pact

By KATSUO UEDA
(From the Keikoku)

The outbreak of the China Affair was due, in part to the misconception on the part of the two countries directly concerned of the situation in East Asia, but its largest contributory cause was the intriguing schemes indulged in by America and Britain to sow discord between Japan and China from their self-seeking motives of dominating East Asia. These imperialistic countries left no stone unturned to inculcate in the Chinese mind a strong sense of antipathy and contempt toward Japan, while endeavoring to foster among the Chinese people the idea of dependence on them. Unfortunately, the Chinese people allowed themselves to be inveigled by these cunning abetters into the ruinous course of warlike preparations against Japan.

Japan's unshakable policy is, as was frequently proclaimed in the famous Konoye statement or in Ministerial speeches in the Diet, to help China to attain perfect independence. Since the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei Administration in China, Japan has been pursuing, for the furtherance of this policy, the course of helping forward its healthy development. Under the so-called new China policy initiated at the beginning of 1943, Japan retroceded her concessions and relinquished her extraterritorial rights in China in fulfilment of the promises previously given.

Swept Out of Asia

In the War of Greater East Asia which developed out of the China Affair, Anglo-American influence has been swept completely out of East Asia. Thailand has had her lost ground restored, Burma and the Philippines have attained independence, the Indonesians have been given the right of participation in government, and the Provisional Government of Free India has been set up to push the Indian independence movement vigorously. The situation in East Asia has thus undergone tremendous changes and the foundations have been laid solidly for the establishment of Greater East Asia. In conformity with this new situation and with a view to putting Sino-Japanese relationship on the closest possible basis, the Pact of Alliance was signed between Japan and China on October 30, 1943.

The foreign concessions and extraterritoriality in China were typical of the unequal treaties, but in order to free China from all shackles, it was necessary to do something beyond the retrocession of these privileges. For there still existed unequal treaties in the shape of the right held by foreign Powers of stationing their troops, the right of riparian navigation, the control of the Customs, and religious privileges.

In the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, Japan's intention to relinquish her right of stationing troops in China is made clear. In the first paragraph of Article 1 of the Protocol, Japan promises the withdrawal, of her troops from Chinese territory on the termination of the state of war following the restoration of peace. In the second paragraph of the same Article, Japan further proclaims the renunciation of her right of stationing troops under the Peking Protocols and other documents connected with the settlement of the Boxer War. The former paragraph refers to the renunciation by Japan of the stationing troops for defense against the Comintern and for the maintenance of peace under Paragraph 3 of Article 3 and under Article 4 respectively of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty of 1940 and of the right of stationing naval units under Article 5 of the same Treaty. No definite date is fixed for the evacuation of Japanese troops, it simply being stipulated that their withdrawal shall take place on the termination of the state of war. Everything depends on China's future efforts. If earnest endeavors are made by her, through close cooperation with Japan, to establish general peace and order and to perfect the defense equipment, the term for the stationing of Japanese troops will be shortened and the points where they are stationed and the numerical strength of the Japanese garrisons will be reduced quickly. Needless to say, the withdrawal of troops will produce far-reaching effects on the freedom and emancipation of China as well as on the unification of the country.

No Grosser Treatment Conceivable

The latter paragraph refers to the relinquishment by Japan of the right of stationing the guard for the Peking Legation Quarter and garrisoning twelve points between Peking and the coast, under Articles 7 and 9 of the final Protocol relative to the so-called Boxer War, which was signed on September 9, 1901, between China and the eleven Powers of Japan, German, Austria, Belgium, Spain, America, France, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Russia. These rights were for the purpose of preventing a repetition of barbarity like the Boxer uprising and for affording the Powers concerned the means of self-defense. That China was forced to allow the stationing of foreign troops at points so close to her palace shows how weak and helpless that country was before the demands of the Powers. Indeed, no grosser treatment or humiliation for China was conceivable. The right of stationing troops at twelve points between Peking and the sea coast was closely connected with the right of stationing guards within the Peking Legation Quarter and also with the right of administering affairs in this Quarter.

These humiliating arrangements, needless to say, caused incalculable harm to Chinese sovereignty. Nowhere in the world can we find another instance where, because of the illegality committed by a band of brigands, foreign troops have been allowed to be stationed permanently in and near the capital of the country concerned. In concluding the new Treaty of Alliance with China, Japan took the lead of the Powers in promising the renunciation of these rights. This action, though a natural outcome of Japan's moral diplomacy, must be regarded as of great significance for helping China to attain perfect independence.

It was not Japan only, however, that possessed the right of stationing troops in North China. How, then, are the other ten Powers who have been in the enjoyment of the same right circumstanced at present? In the sequel of the former World War and through the Soviet Union's repudiation of unequal treaties with China in 1924, Germany, Austria and the Soviet Union lost the right of stationing troops as well as their administrative power within the Legation Quarter.

Deprived Enemies of Rights

China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia and her repudiation of treaties with America and Britain deprived the enemy countries of their rights in China. Belgium and the Netherlands who declared war against Japan may also be regarded as having lost their rights stationing troops, in view of the special relationship subsisting between Japan and China for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. It will thus be seen that Japan, France, Italy and Spain were the only countries who held those rights even after China's participation in the present war. Of these four countries, Japan made clear the retrocession of her administrative power within the Legation Quarter under the Sino-Japanese Agreement signed on January 9, 1943, and under the new Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance she promised the renunciation of the right of stationing troops. France, Italy and Spain followed Japan's example and carried out the retrocession of the right of administering the Legation Quarter, though no formal announcement has yet been made by them in regard to the renunciation of the right of stationing troops. Now that they have renounced administrative powers in the Legation Quarter, however, it may be said that their right of stationing troops has lost much of its significance.

Fruits of Wisdom

God overrules all mutinous accidents, brings them under His laws of fate, and makes them all serviceable to His purpose.—Marcus Antoninus.

* * *

Weak men, often, from the very principle of their weakness, derive a certain susceptibility, delicacy, and taste, which render them, in these particulars, much superior to men of stronger and more consistent minds, who laugh at them.—Greville.

* * *

Friendship, love, and piety ought to be handled with a sort of mysterious secrecy. They ought to be spoken of only in the rare moments of perfect confidence—to be mutually understood in silence. Many things are too delicate to be thought; many more to be spoken.—Novalis.

* * *

Let him who neglects to raise the fallen, fear lest, when he falls, no one will stretch out his hand to lift him up.—Saadi.

* * *

Books, like friends, should be few and well chosen. Like friends, too, we should return to them again and again—for, like true friends, they will never fail us—never cease to instruct—never cloy.—Anon.

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

No. 16,098 | TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1944 | Price 8 Sen

BULLETINS

Taroa Raider Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 18.—Imperial Naval Garrison Forces on Taroa Island shot down one enemy plane on the afternoon of January 16 when a formation of 10 enemy B-25's, in an attempt to attack our positions on the western part of the island, carried out bombings at a low altitude. Due to the severe resistance by anti-aircraft gun fire, the rest of the raiders fled. The damage on our side was very slight.

Ambon Raid Smashed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 18.—On the afternoon of January 16, six large-size four-engined enemy bombers came attacking Ambon on Amboina Island. Our Fighter Plane Units promptly challenged them and repelled all the raiders who fled in confusion. Three of the enemy planes were seen to have caught on fire and trailed columns of black smoke. No damage was sustained by our side.

13 ENEMY WARSHIPS BLASTED BY U-BOATS

5 Transports Sunk In Wide-Scale Raidings; 3 Destroyers Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—The sinking of five large-sized anti-Axis transports and damages dealt to three destroyers and two submarines by German U-boats in the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea were announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today. The report follows:

German U-boats operating in the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea succeeded in sinking five enemy ships totalling 36,000 gross tons and damaging three destroyers and two submarines. In addition, three other ships were torpedoed and two enemy planes shot down.

Altogether, 128 enemy aircraft were shot down over the Eastern Front on January 15 and 16. In these operations 12 German planes were lost.

German troops during the last two days destroyed altogether 269 Soviet tanks. German bomber and battleplane formations on January 16 repeatedly attacked the Soviet spearheads and troop deployments west of Berdichev. The enemy suffered severe losses in troops and material. Several enemy artillery deployments were destroyed by direct hits.

American air formations bombed Southern Germany on January 16. In Klagenfurt, damage was caused to buildings and few casualties occurred. The German air defense during this raid and over the Italian area shot down 18 enemy aircraft.

Eisenhower Sees F.D.R., Marshall During U.S. Trip

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—General Dwight Eisenhower, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces for the Invasion of Europe, is reported to have stopped over at Washington on his way to London.

In this connection, the U.S. War Department made the following announcement on Monday:

Prior to taking up his new post, General Eisenhower visited Washington where he stayed for a few days. During his short stay in the city, he conferred with President Roosevelt and Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall.

Bradley Given Command

Special

LISBON, January 17.—In a move to hoodwink the people of the anti-Axis nations into believing that the formation of the second front is imminent, Lieutenant-General Omar Bradley was named Senior Commander of the United States Ground Forces for the Invasion of Western Europe, according to a London dispatch.

The emergence of Bradley as a ranking commander of the invasion forces followed by few hours the disclosure of the arrival of Eisenhower in London. The announcement, however, made it clear that Bradley is not necessarily the chief of all the United States ground forces.

Bradley, it will be recalled, was Commander of the American Army's Second Corps in the final stages of the Tunisian campaign. He took over that command from Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Jr., when the corps was shifted from the Central Tunisian Front to Northern Tunisia.

BORDER TIFF ACUTE AS MOSCOW REJECTS POLISH TALK OFFER

Soviet Rebuff Termed Slap at U.S., Britain; London Said Shocked

Special

LISBON, January 17.—The border controversy between the Soviet Union and the Polish government in exile at London reached its acutest state with the Soviets bluntly rejecting the Polish regime's proposal that the border question be settled by a four-Power conference participated in by Poland, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, according to dispatches received here.

This stiff Soviet stand was taken against the Polish regime's action Friday which rejected Moscow's proposal that the eastern boundary for Poland be based on the so-called Curzon line which would give the Soviet Union most of the territory of western Ukraine and western White Russia which the Soviet troops occupied in 1939 and the suggestion that Polish frontiers be extended west, absorbing German territory.

The Soviet Government's reply to the exiled Polish government's counter-proposal was an intimation that only the establishment of a new Polish government can bring about the solution of the crisis.

A London dispatch said that the Soviet reply took the British quarters by surprise while the Polish spokesman, recalling that the exiled government had suggested the two western allies as mediators, described the Soviet reply as a "slap in the face of not only Poland but America and Britain."

The Polish spokesman added that "the statement does not indicate much understanding between the Big Three at Teheran. It indicates rather that the Russians want to produce a Polish government of their own. The statement leaves the exiled Polish government without a course of action."

The Soviet statement distributed by the Tass agency said that the Polish declaration "completely avoided and ignored the question of the Curzon line and therefore cannot be considered otherwise than a rejection of the Curzon line proposal. "The Soviet Government could not enter into negotiations with a government with which it did not maintain diplomatic relations.

The Soviet radio also announced the appointment of a special commission to investigate the reported mass killing of several thousand Polish officers and men in the Smolensk sector. It is recalled that the killing of Polish troops was reported by Berlin last year and blamed on the Soviets.

The exiled Polish regime asked the International Red Cross to investigate the German report but the request was rejected. The incident led to a break in the Polish-Soviet diplomatic relations.

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch quoted Secretary of State Cordell Hull as stating that the United States offered her help in bringing about the resumption of the Polish-Soviet diplomatic relations but that thus far she has not received any reply from Moscow. Hull said that the State Department made its offer through the United States Ambassador to Moscow after Poland requested last Friday for American aid in settling the Polish-Soviet frontier dispute.

Soviet Mum on U.S. Offer

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated today at the press and radio news conference that the United States had informed the Soviet Government Saturday that the former will extend her good offices with a view to arranging for the initiation of discussions between the exiled Polish regime and the Soviet Union, according to a Washington report.

"Without going into the merits of the case, it is the hope of the United States Government that some satisfactory means may be found for the resumption of friendly relations between these two nations, he said, adding that he had as yet received no reply from the Soviet Government regarding the United States offer of her good offices.

When asked if he cared to comment on the statement of the Soviet news agency Tass rejecting, in effect, the Polish proposal for a four-Power conference, Secretary Hull

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

Berlin Blasts Report Of Iberian Invasion; Seen Anti-Axis Trick

Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—Wild rumors circulated by anti-Axis propaganda organs that the German forces would invade the Iberian Peninsula was vigorously refuted by German Government authorities today. The official statement follows: "Swedish newspapers have published the United Press report from London that German forces are planning to invade Spain and Portugal, but this news is absolutely unfounded. It was only circulated by Swedish newspapers that are being financed by the British Government and is only a dirty attempt to estrange the German Government from Spain and Portugal. By circulating such false reports, the anti-Axis nations are seeking to bring pressure on Spain and Portugal."

BOLIVIA TO CONTROL NIPPON COMPANIES

Hull Is Asked to Ban Exports to New Govt.; Chile Seen Undecided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The Bolivian Government announced today that all Japanese-owned commercial firms within the country will be placed under official supervision, according to a report from La Paz.

Want Export Ban

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The immediate prohibition of exports to Argentina was recommended by the Democratic Foreign Policy Committee with its headquarters in New York, in its letter sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday, according to New York reports.

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain should immediately carry out the prohibition of exports to Argentina," the letter said. "In Argentina and Bolivia have recently developed events unfavorable to the United States, because the United States is following a policy of supporting the reactionary Governments in Spain and Latin American countries. Also the United States Government should instantly decide what policy it would adopt regarding the government of Bolivia."

Chile Seen Undecided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The Chilean "Radio Agricultura" reported that official circles in Chile have denied the report that their Government has rejected the Mexican proposal for meeting the American diplomats to consider the question of recognizing the Bolivian regime. The radio said that the Chilean Government was as yet undecided over the issue.

To Grab Axis Holdings

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—The Chilean Foreign Ministry confirmed reports that the Chilean Government will soon decree the seizure of Axis property in Chile, according to a United Press dispatch from Santiago. The reported decree will also provide for the establishment of a special body to administer these properties.

Nippon Drama, Samurai, Makes Hit in Vienna

Professor Setsu Watanabe, a Japanese instructor at the National University in Sofia, Bulgaria, recently sent a picture of one of the scenes from the Japanese drama, Samurai, as taken at the time the play was presented in the Vienna National Theater. The play ran for more than 20 days in Vienna, a record performance for a drama of this type, and was enthusiastically received. It was also presented at Zagreb, capital of Croatia.

Samurai was adapted from the well-known Kabuki play, Chushingura, the story of the 47 faithful retainers of Ako. The costumes of the actors and other theatrical properties were carefully designed from the Kabuki prototypes. Although a truly adequate depiction of the gorgeous elaborateness of a Kabuki drama was lacking, the ardor and earnestness of the actors stood out with vivid impressiveness.

RELIEF CORPS SENT TO ASSIST VICTIMS IN ARGENTINE QUAKE

All Available Help Mobilized; San Juan Virtually Wiped Out

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—Doctors, nurses and soldiers from all over Argentina are being mobilized for rescue work and rushed to the provincial capital of San Juan where thousands are reported killed in the earthquake, which virtually wiped out the city during the last weekend.

An Argentine official telegraphed from the devastated city high in the Andes that "no one knows the magnitude of what has happened here."

One survivor, who reached Mendoza, said that the temblor struck one mighty blow, "cutting the city at its roots as if by a scythe."

He declared that the earthquake came without warning and in an instant plunged the city of 30,000 into total darkness. Hundreds of survivors were bundled up in the city square and in open places, while others sought to extricate themselves from the bodies of the dying and the injured whose screams could be heard piercing the darkness, he related.

Reports said that thus far 500 bodies have been recovered from the debris and the authorities revealed that about 90 per cent of the buildings have been destroyed in the earthquake. The number of injured, estimated as high as 13,000, have taxed the hospitals of Mendoza located 75 miles to the south, where the authorities have ordered the conversion of school buildings into temporary hospitals.

The death and injury of such a tremendous number of people are attributed to the suddenness and intensity with which the earthquake struck the city. Thousands were trapped in their homes, while additional hundreds were pinned under collapsing cinema houses and restaurants.

5,000 Quake Victims

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The big earthquake of January 15 in the San Juan district, Argentina, is said to have caused casualties of 5,000 dead and 7,000 injured, according to reports coming in from Montevideo. Furthermore, 90 per cent of the buildings are also reported to have been destroyed by the tremor.

Tourists Confirm Quake

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—Some 2,000 people were killed in San Juan, Argentina, due to the earthquake last night, according to tourists arriving at Montevideo, Uruguay, today from San Juan, it was revealed in a Montevideo dispatch.

C.I.O. Sending Delegate To London Labor Meeting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The Congress of Industrial Organization announced today that it has decided to send its delegate to the anti-Axis Labor Convention to be held in London in June, according to Washington reports.

In this connection, it is to be noted that the American Federation of Labor had already announced that it would not participate in the coming London convention.

Special

LISBON, January 17.—The United States Department of Labor disclosed that 3,425 separate strikes and walk-outs occurred, during the 11 months of 1943, according to the correspondent of the News Chronicle.

Ishiwata on Way to Tokyo

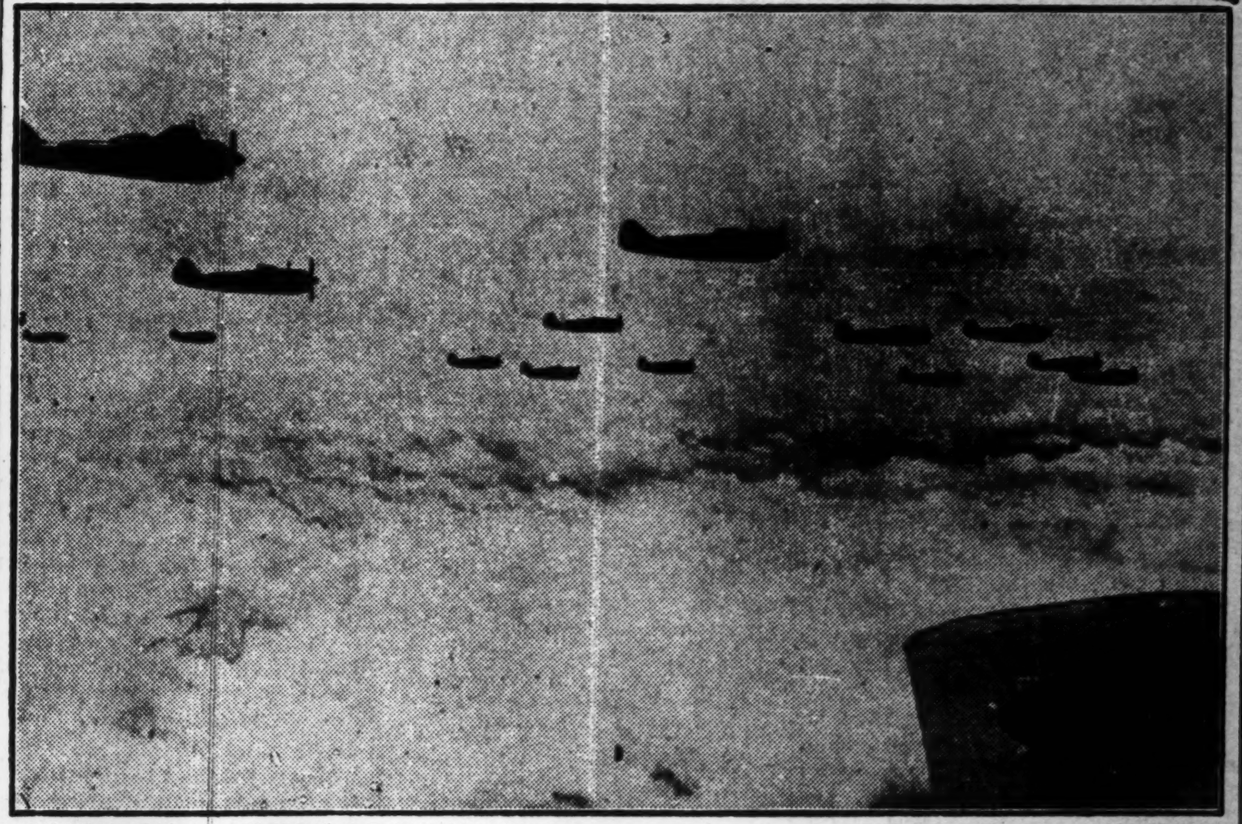
Domei

NANKING, January 16.—Sotaro Ishiwata, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, left this city by train this morning for Tientsin en route to Tokyo where he will consult with the home Government.

Bulgaria Denies Rumor

Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—The Bulgarian Government officially denied today, the current report that it would move its capital from Sofia to some other locality because of the recent raids by anti-Axis air forces.



BOUND ON A MISSION OF DESTRUCTION, a squadron of Imperial Army warplanes speed through the skies of the South Pacific. Fearless in battle, superhuman in tenacity and endurance, these mighty warriors of the sky continue to smash all enemy resistance in the struggle for air supremacy in the area. (Passed by War Ministry)

4TH TERM OPPOSED BY OHIO DEMOCRATS

Feeling Is Strong, States Bricker, MacArthur Does Not Want to Be President

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The strong opposition in the United States to Roosevelt's running for the fourth term was revealed by Governor John Bricker of Ohio who is making a tour of the country, according to a dispatch from Dallas, Texas. He said that "Everybody I talk to in this rock-ribbed democratic State is opposed to Roosevelt's fourth term."

MacArthur's Ambition

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—"General Douglas MacArthur would rather return to the Philippines than enter the White House" declared Colonel Charles Morhouse the General's physician, on arriving at Seattle from Australia, according to a dispatch from Seattle.

In declaring that MacArthur "harbors no desire to run for President," Morhouse has created great confusion among MacArthur's supporters because they had been pinning big hopes on his candidacy.

The physician explained that the General's greatest ambition was to return to the Philippines. "Furthermore, he is disgusted with the people at home who underestimate the strength of the Japanese Forces," Morhouse added.

Continuing, the physician declared that the General's greatest fear was that the Japanese would construct powerful, strategic positions by consolidating the rich resources under their control.

"He fears that the hardships we will have to undergo and the costly sacrifices that we will have to suffer will increase the longer the war last," the physician concluded.

U.S. Coal Output Low

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—The warning against the decrease of coal production in the United States issued today by Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and concurrently Fuel Coordinator, and his stressing the urgency of increasing coal production in view of the decreased supply, is reported to have caused wide repercussions in all American circles.

Ickes' warning apparently contradicted the prevalent optimism that since the temporary abatement of coal mine strikes, the output of coal has greatly increased to meet sufficiently the increased wintertime demand.

Catroux Sees Chury

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 17.—General Georges Catroux, one of the rebel leaders of the French Committee for National Liberation, arrived at Beirut last night, and conferred with Lebanese President Bishara Chury today, according to reports from that city.

Catroux is also scheduled to confer with the Lebanese delegates, who after attending the Arab League Preparatory Committee Conference held at Cairo since January 9, returned to Beirut today.

Total of 48 Enemy Warplanes Blasted In Japanese Raids in New Guinea Area

Attacks on January 15 Prove Bigger Loss to Foe Than Previously Revealed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 17.—Imperial Army Air Units operating in the New Guinea area made surprise attacks on enemy airfields at Marawasa, Madzab and Tenli at dawn on January 15, shooting down six enemy planes and destroying and setting ablaze 34 planes on the ground, as announced by Imperial Headquarters on Sunday.

However, later investigations have revealed that the actual results obtained were much greater than those previously announced. Besides the six planes shot down as announced, seven medium-sized planes and six small-sized planes, or a total of 13 planes were damaged at Marawasa. At Madzab, instead of one large-sized plane heavily damaged as announced, five large-sized planes and 22 small-sized planes were heavily damaged, and two small-sized planes were set ablaze instead of the total of 18 planes as revealed previously. Thus, the grand total of planes damaged or set ablaze is 42. The total of enemy planes shot down or damaged, therefore, is 48.

Non-commissioned officer Sub-Lieutenant Noguchi, who attacked the Marawasa airfield, encountered three Douglas planes, and in the fierce air combat, shot down one of them. When the Sub-Lieutenant's ammunition was exhausted he chased the two remaining enemy planes, one of which collided against the mountain side and exploded in flames. The other enemy plane managed to escape.

The exploit of non-commissioned Sub-Lieutenant Noguchi has proved again the fierce fighting spirit and determination of airmen.

NANKING WILL BOOST OUTPUT OF TEXTILES

Bares Plan to Increase Production of Cotton, Hemp, Silk and Jute

Domei

NANKING, January 17.—The National Government of China announced today, the outline of its production expansion plan regarding the output of cotton, hemp, silk and jute for this year as follows:

An increase in the production of the four important items of cotton, hemp, silk and jute will be effected. Concerning the increase in cotton production, the Central China Cotton Improvement Society and the Cotton Production Control Office will be united into one organ in order to realize the smooth working of the production increase program under a new system. As concrete steps certain districts will be specified for the cultivation of cotton, and in future, such areas will be gradually expanded.

Regarding silk production, the quality of raw silk will be improved, and a Central Sericulture Improvement Society will be established as an organ to improve production technique and effect an increase in the output of silk.

As a means to increase the production of hemp and jute, experimental stations will be set up. These stations will work in cooperation with Japanese.

The total expenditures for carrying out the production increase plan is estimated at 36,000,000 yuan, it is understood.

To Up Food Output

Domei

NANKING, January 15.—The first-day meeting of the plenary session of the National Economic

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

Train Wreck at Ilford

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—A train catastrophe at Ilford Station in the Essex County, England, last night, resulted in 15 persons killed and 30 injured, according to reports from London. Several American soldiers are said to be included among the victims.

Guerillas in Serbia-Croatia Mopped Up By German Forces

Special

BERLIN, January 17.—German units employed in Serbian and Croatian territories to combat the guerillas there scored new successes despite the unfavorable climatic and topographical conditions, it was announced here on Monday. During recent operations, it was stated that more than 5,000 of the partisan troops were killed and that 1,306 prisoners were captured in addition to large amounts of war materials.

Canada Offers Sea Bases

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—Canada, with a view of playing her role in the forthcoming anti-Axis counter-offensive against Japan, has decided to offer her naval bases to the British navy. In this connection, the Canadian Navy Ministry announced today that the construction of naval facilities in British Columbia is under way, according to reports from Ottawa.

Egyptian Prince Passes

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 17.—The heir-presumptive of Egypt, Prince Mohamed Ali, passed away today and the Royal Family has gone into a 14-day mourning, according to a Cairo dispatch. The late Prince, who was 69 years old, was the grandson of former King Mohamed Ali and first cousin to King Faruk I.

Fraser Urges Cooperation

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—New Zealand Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, who is at present in Australia to confer with the Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, is reported to have attended the Australian Wartime Cabinet meeting today, as disclosed by Canberra dispatches. Fraser is said to have emphatically stressed the need of greater cooperation between the two countries.

FINAL VICTORY SURE THRU JOINT EFFORTS OF JAPAN AND REICH

Gronau Visits Air Chief Yasuda on 3rd Anniversary Of Tripartite War Pact

Calling on Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Commander of the Imperial Air Headquarters at 10 a.m. today, the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Agreement, Major-General Wolfgang von Gronau, Air Attache to the German Embassy, Tokyo, expressed firm conviction on the ultimate victory of the Axis nations, particularly, with the superior air strength of Japan and Germany.

Major-General von Gronau was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilhelm Nehmiz, Assistant Air Attache.

Lauds Japan's Air Might

Major-General Wolfgang von Gronau's address follows:

"It is my great joy to have this opportunity of paying respect to Your Excellency who occupy the important post of the Commander of the Air Headquarters of the Japanese Army, on this memorable occasion of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Germany-Italy military agreement.

"Since the outbreak of the war, the Japanese and German air forces have executed common operations and gained great results in the East and the West, and particularly, concerning the great achievements of Japanese Air Forces, the people of Germany hold the deepest admiration.

"I am particularly impressed by the wonderful progress made in the mass production system of the airplane manufacturing industry of Japan, whenever I have the opportunity of inspecting the present condition of the airplane industry here. In the technical field, Japanese engineers and workers in war industry are fighting the United States and Britain in the technical or production war, and as I note its favorable development, my conviction of the ultimate destruction of the United States and Britain is further heightened.

"With the progress of military operations, I expect that the day will come when Japanese and German air forces will jointly crush the enemy on the same battlefield, and that day will be the time when the enemy will be absolutely smashed by the invincible air forces and superior technique of the two countries.

"On this memorable anniversary, I pledge that under closer cooperation, Japan and Germany will proceed to final victory, and at the same time I take pleasure in expressing respect for the glorious development of the Japanese Air Force."

Cooperation Will Win

In reply to the above address of Major-General von Gronau, Lieutenant-General Yasuda remarked as follows:

"On the occasion, today, of the third anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Alliance it is my great pleasure to receive the courteous salutations from His Excellency the German Air Air Attache, who has honored us with his visit today. At the same time, I am most glad to have this opportunity of renewing our firm determination to crush our common enemy, America and Britain, and to offer my most heartfelt thanks and appreciation.

"Exactly two years ago the military alliance of historically epochal significance was concluded between your nation and ours. Since then we have been fighting hand-in-hand for the annihilation of the common foe, America and Britain, and for the construction of a new world order.

"During the interval your intrepid air forces have scored brilliant results on the European front. No words of laudation can adequately express our admiration for the great contribution made toward the execution of the common war.

"The iron unity of the German people has not budged even under the inhuman, brutal bombings of the enemy air forces. The confidence toward a sure victory has on the contrary gained greater force. The steady, unhampered expansion of your military plants despite the persistent enemy raids bespeaks the great fighting strength of your nation. My most sincere

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS FOR ASIA STUDENTS SET

Scheduled in March At Education Ministry

With a view to facilitating the entrance of students from the nations of Greater East Asia to colleges in Japan where they are to be trained to become efficient leaders of their respective countries, the Education and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries, Army, Navy, and the Government organs in Greater East Asia have been considering proper measures, for sometime, according to Domei.

A decision was somewhat reached on January 15 when a special committee meeting was held at the Education Ministry, to decide on the method of holding examinations for the foreign students. The meeting was attended by 35 Government officials and civilians concerned representing the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, some 15 boys' higher educational facilities, representatives from the Manchoukuo Embassy, International Students' Association and other institutions.

Students from the nations of Greater East Asia are qualified to try for the examinations upon the recommendation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, examiners will be installed within the Education Ministry, comprising of Government officials and college professors.

For this year, 200 candidates from Manchoukuo, 350 from China and 150 from the Southern Regions will be chosen from among the examinees. The students from Manchoukuo and China will be accepted by the colleges of science and literature at the ratio of three to one, while those from the Southern Regions will specialize in science at the agricultural, engineer and medical colleges or at higher normal schools.

The examinations will consist of three items, namely, oral, written and physical. The written examination includes the Japanese language, history of Japan and mathematics for literature students, and for science students physics and chemistry are added. The examinations will be conducted at the Education Ministry at Tokyo sometime during March. Those who intend to try the examinations are required to send in their applications by March 5.

Nanking Will Boost Output of Textiles

(Continued From Page 1)

Council convened here today with the attendance of the four Ministers of Finance, Industry, Construction and Food, as well as the representatives of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

It was disclosed that the concrete plan drafted for increased agricultural production will be the main item for discussion at the session.

No particular announcements will be made concerning the outcome of the session until final decisions are reached on matters under the jurisdiction of the respective departments concerned for the realization of the plan designed to increase agricultural production, it is understood.

Anti-Axis Nabs Fascists

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—Fifteen Italian residents of Sicily, 14 men and one woman, were charged with disseminating Fascist propaganda and brought to trial before the anti-Axis court martial, according to dispatches from Algiers. One of the accused is reported to have received the death sentence.

It was announced that 15 Fascist members were taken prisoner at Sicily.

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Interesting People

She Knows Wartime Burma Well

One of the first Japanese women to be dispatched southward since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Miss Mutsuko Ito, has served as a member of the Army propaganda corps for a year and eight months and has also acted as an instructor of the Japanese language to the Burmese Chief of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw's four daughters. She is at present back in Japan, her home being at Takigashira, Isogo-ku, Yokohama.

On April 2, 1942, when the Japanese Forces marched into Mandalay, Miss Ito was sent by the Shirokiya Department Store to take charge of the officers' canteen. Then, in July, when the Rangoon radio station resumed broadcasting activities amid the roar and din of the still reverberating guns, Miss Ito joined the Army propaganda corps to assist in radio broadcasts to the men on the front lines.

Speaking of Burma as seen through the eyes of a young Japanese woman, Miss Ito says:

"When I first came to Burma, the Japanese Forces had just entered Mandalay, and in Rangoon as all the people had fled from the dangers of the war not even a stray dog scampered through the deserted streets.

"Since October of 1942, through the recommendation of a certain person, I was requested to teach Japanese to Chief of State Ba Maw's four daughters. The girls are 12, 13, 16 and 19 years old. I used Book One of the Japanese National School reader for the text. They are all bright girls and we finished the first book in four months.

"I met the Chief of State Ba Maw twice. He is very sociable and an extremely nice person. The impression I received was that of a very warmhearted personality with whom one felt quite at home.

"Mrs. Ba Maw, like all Burmese women, is the silent assistant in the background. She carefully supervises the Chief of State's meals and is busily occupied in the care of her children. She seems like a Japanese woman in character and nature.

"It is very inspiring to note the wholehearted cooperation of the young Burmese women. Girls from 18 to 20 years are organized into first aid corps, which render services equal to that of men in rescuing and giving first aid in cases of enemy air raids.

"The long years of baneful British oppression had blinded these people to the real value of cultural attainments, but once they have come to know Japan's true intentions they have all become ardent aspirants for study in Japan. In the four Japanese language schools, the pupils, ranging from small children to grownups of 30 years or more, are all earnestly trying to master the Japanese language.

"Burma is not at all an unhealthy country as often thought. It seems to me that more young Japanese women should go there."

Gains Flying Record Of Over 10,000 Hours

When Pilot Seiji Torii, 39, of the China Airways landed his plane at Gannosu Airfield, Kyushu, yesterday afternoon, his flying record reached 10,003 hours and 40 minutes. Thus, he has become the third Japanese civilian pilot to have a record of more than 10,000 flying hours. The two other pilots holding this record are Yuichi Mino of the Manchoukuo Airways and Masayoshi Miyamoto of the Japan Airways. When Pilot Torii left Shanghai yesterday, he already had a record of flying 9,999 hours and 40 minutes, and he passed the 10,000 hour mark while piloting his plane over the Yellow Sea.

Final Victory Sure Thru Joint Efforts Of Japan and Reich

(Continued From Page 1)

respects go to the people of your country.

"The conclusion of the military alliance has made possible mutual interchange of technical skill, field experiences and various war materials. The results are rapidly being evidenced in the aerial operations of our countries. This, too, is a matter of deep rejoicing.

"There is nothing to fear in the American-British technical skill or their newly constructed powerful planes as we face the enemy in firmly united collaboration. It is my earnest hopes that the air forces of our two countries will in the future be more closely bound and cooperate for the attainment of the final victory.

"In closing, I pray that the German air forces will develop to still greater heights and that the men and officers of the Germany's air forces will hurl themselves against the enemy with ever increasing fighting spirit. I would ask that what I have said will be most kindly transmitted to His Excellency the German Air Minister."

Later, Major-General von Gronau also called on Vice-Admiral Fumiyo Tsukahara, Commander of the Navy Air Force Headquarters.

Border Tiff Acute As Moscow Rejects Polish Talk Offer

(Continued From Page 1)

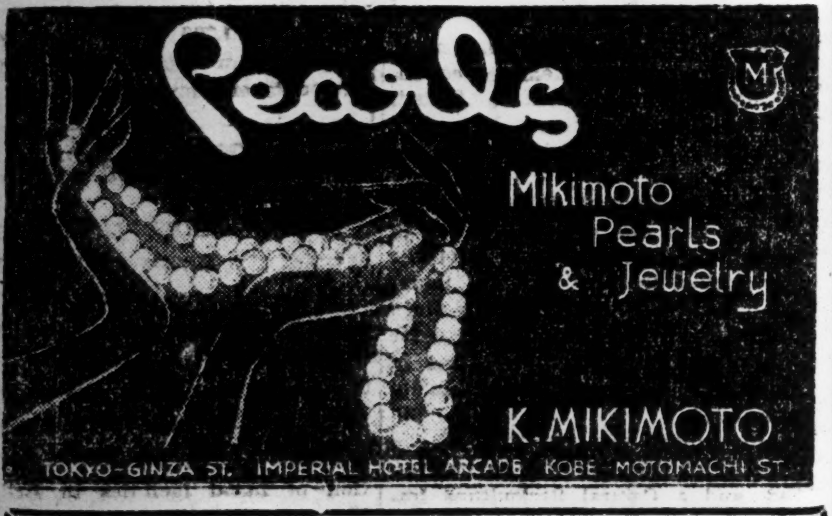
replied that he thought he should pursue the course he had just taken in referring to the whole situation.

Roosevelt, Hull Meet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—President Franklin Roosevelt conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday, it was announced by the government authorities today, according to Washington reports.

As to the details of the conference, nothing is yet revealed but it is surmised that they must have discussed the Polish issue from the fact that Hull had conferred with the Ambassador of the refugee Polish regime to Washington Jan Ciechanowski, prior to the Roosevelt-Hull meeting.



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YOUTH MOVEMENT IN P.I. ENLARGES MEMBERSHIP

Laurel's Home Town Youngsters Push Drive

Domei

MANILA, January 16.—Organized to assist in the building of the new Philippines, the society known as the Tanauan Youth Movement, which was formally organized in Tanauan, Batangas Province, on October 13 of last year on the eve of the granting of Philippine independence, has been making much headway with its membership increasing daily.

Cognizant of their great responsibility in the construction of a strong, self-sufficient Republic, the youths of Tanauan (the home-town of President Jose P. Laurel) have launched many noteworthy activities, including participation in the country's food production drive, maintenance of peace and order, and moral rejuvenation projects.

A society member is required to have his own home gardens, poultry and swine projects besides campaigning for greater food production.

The society also holds special meetings on holidays such as Independence Day on October 14, National Heroes' Day on November 30, Greater East Asia Day on December 8 and Rizal Day on December 30.

On these occasions, emphasis is laid upon the revival of native songs, dances, poems and the return to Filipino virtues.

The propagation of the Filipino language with an accent on the literary side is likewise encouraged by holding "Balagtasan" (poetical tilt) and other contests.

It is understood that similar youth organizations are being organized in other provinces for the purpose of giving greater impetus to the country's construction program.

German Boxing Champ Retires

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 17.—Max Schmeling, former German pugilist and one-time holder of the world's heavyweight championship, has been released from German military service and has retired on a farm outside Cologne, the Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet reported today.

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Americans Warned That Rabaul Campaign Is Only One Step Along Road to Tokyo

Commentator Baldwin Scores Exaggerated U.S. Announcements

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—Admitting the difficulties accompanying the anti-Axis attempt to take Rabaul, Hanson Baldwin, noted American military commentator, in an article written for the New York Times recently, warned the Americans that "Rabaul is not the final goal of the present campaign. . . it is nothing more than a mere stepping-stone on the long and arduous way to Tokyo."

Baldwin's article in gist follows:

"The anti-Axis forces should rob Rabaul of its value as a main base for the Japanese. However, it is of no easy task for the Americans to reduce the military power of Japan at Rabaul by means of air attacks.

"As American communiques give out exaggerated versions of the Japanese losses, United States newspaper correspondents are interpreting the bombings of the American air force as victories.

"Of course, part of the blame for such errors on their part is due to the inevitability of war reports of air battles being inaccurate. In air raids or in aerial battles it is very difficult to calculate correctly the losses which have been given the enemy, especially when the attack is made on jungle areas or on the sea.

"For instance, a communique issued on October 14 by the anti-Axis Military Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific said:

"'The raid on Rabaul has given an annihilating blow to the enemy. By this campaign our forces have grasped the supremacy of the air not only over the Solomons sea area but also in the seas close by, thus menacing the entire outer fringe of the Japanese defense positions.'

"In spite of that, Japanese ground units are counter-attacking the Australian troops and are inflicting heavy losses upon them. Moreover, the Japanese have collected a large strength of airplanes for a furious attack against the American forces, thus displaying their wonderful offensive power.

"The American announcement to the effect that they have been inflicting heavy blows on the Japanese naval and air forces in the Southwestern Pacific has been made clearly in an exaggerated form. However, in this area there exists a certain reason for believing that it is feasible for the Japanese to quickly recover the fighting strength of their air force.

"The Japanese enjoy an incalculably great advantage of having a far shorter supply line as compared with that of the anti-Axis side. Furthermore, the Japanese have in their control the air route from Japan to Rabaul. Even the short-range cruising fighter planes are able to come from Shonanto to Wewak via Sumatra, Java, Timor and Ambon, and further to come to Rabaul via Kavieng. It is also possible to come from China or Japan to Wewak via Mindanao or Halmalera. Thus, the Japanese are able to speedily replenish the losses suffered by their air forces.

"It would be scarcely possible to bring the Japanese on New Britain and New Ireland to their knees by means of air raids only. However, if the anti-Axis forces further approach Rabaul and menace Rabaul from the northern direction it would be feasible to overcome Japanese resistance on Rabaul.

"This would certainly prove to be a far better method for sealing the fate of Rabaul rather than to make a frontal attack on it. The Americans are thinking that they have already won the present war, but it would be unwise for them to underestimate the difficulties involved in the foregoing task. Rabaul is not the final goal of the present campaign. Really it is nothing more than a mere stepping-stone on the long and arduous way to Tokyo."

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Rail Passengers to Pay Special War Surcharge

Beginning April 1, a special wartime surcharge of 30 per cent will be added to railway passenger fares, according to the decision reached at the 19th session of the Railway Fare Council held yesterday at the Tokyo Railway Hotel. As the transportation tax of 10 per cent previously decided will be added to the total, the railway passengers starting this spring will pay 40 per cent more as special wartime charge. But it is reported that only one half of the special wartime charge will be added on commutation tickets.

At the session of the Railway Fare Council were present President Takashi Isaka and all the members, who, upon examining the proposal submitted by Transportation and Communications Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, approved the levying of the special wartime charge.

Thus, the new special surcharge will become effective on April 1. But freight rates will not be increased, and only charges on long distance freight will be adjusted to certain extent.

The special wartime boost in passenger fare is expected to increase the revenue of Government railways by about ¥200,000,000.

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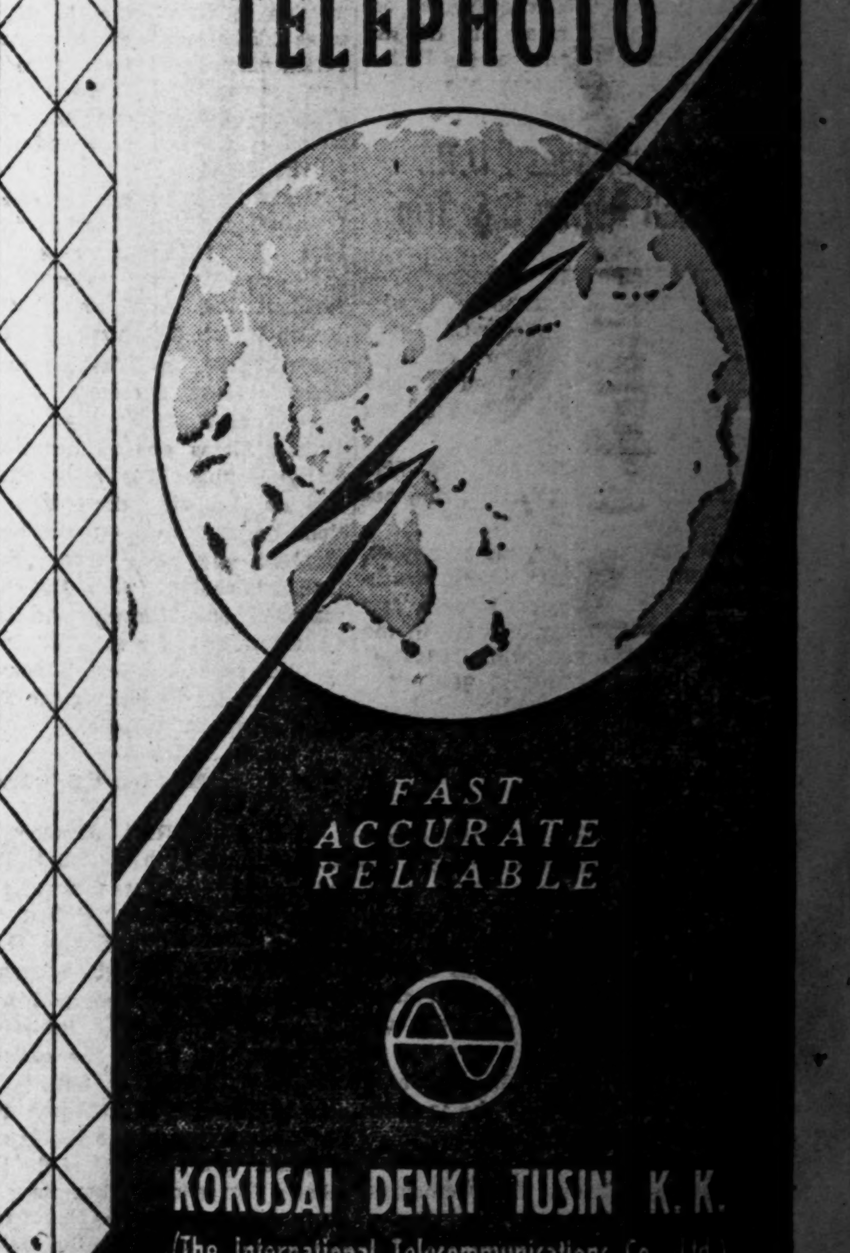

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